DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 028 *9 February 1983*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Latin American Energy Organization Meets A 1

ARGENTINA

Aguirre Lanari To Attend 'Group of 77' Meeting B 1
Mine Field Discovered Near Chilean Border B 1
Egyptian Government Trade Delegation Visits B 1

BOLIVIA

Paz Zamora Discusses Democracy, UDP Crisis C 1
[EL DIARIO 4 Feb]
Economy Ministry Under Secretaries Resign C 1
SIC Newsletter Reports Subversive Activities C 1
Czechoslovak Mission Starts Cooperation Talks C 2

BRAZIL

Brazil Unable To Produce Plutonium, Expert Says D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 5 Feb]
Army Unmoved by Claims [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 6 Feb] D 1
No Blocs in New Federal Chamber of Deputies D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 4 Feb]
Operation of First Itaipu Turbine Delayed D 2
Briefs: New Nuclebras President D 2

CHILE

New Foreign Minister on Relations With Argentina E 1
General 'Categorically' Denies Weapons Deal E 1
Opposition Leaders Demand Luders' Impeachment E 1
Police Detain Rights Advocate at Airport E 2

COLOMBIA

Government Assumes Control of Works Contracts F 1
'Gigantic All-Out' War Against Crime Announced F 1
Judges To Investigate Charges Against Rebels F 2
Briefs: Special Congressional Sessions; F 2
Uranium Deposits

ECUADOR

Minister on Private Sector's External Debt G 1
Long-Range Oil Sales, 'Unstable' Market Viewed G 1
Hurtado, Ministers Visit Southern Border Areas G 2

PERU

Fernando Schwalb Interviewed by COSAS 27 Jan J 1
Government Grants Exchange Credits to Bolivia J 4
Briefs: Petroperu Earns $7 Million; J 4
Ambassador Presents Credentials

URUGUAY

Election Date Will Not Be Moved Forward K 1
Foreign Minister Confers With Brazilian Diplomat K 1

VENEZUELA

Calderon on Oil Production, New OPEC Meeting [OPECNA] L 1
Cuba To Support Admission to Nonaligned L 2
Government Explains Bank Intervention Reasons L 2

MEXICO

Mexican Navy Detains U.S. Fishing Boat 7 Feb M 1
U.S. Treatment of Mexican Laborers Criticized [EXCELSIOR 28 Jan] M 1
Mexico 'Will Not' Modify Oil Price Policy M 2
Madrid EL PAIS Reports Silva-Herzog Activities [31 Jan] M 3
PRI Executive Committee Issues Declaration M 4

PANAMA

De la Espriella News Conference 4 Feb N 1
Amado Discusses Meeting With Kirkpatrick N 5
Japanese Industrialist on Sea-level Canal N 6
Nagano Ends Visit N 6
Special OAS Meeting on Canal Tolls Viewed N 7
Panama-Honduras Issue Joint Communique 5 Feb N 7
Arias Calderon Calls for Gooding's Resignation N 10
[LA PRENSA 5 Feb]
Briefs: New Digedecom Director; N 10
New Commerce Chamber Board

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Monge Interview on Political Issues P 1
Volio Discusses Regional Peace Initiatives P 3
OIJ Searching for Extremists in Limon Province P 4
New Party Announces Formation, Objectives P 4
[LA NACION 30 Jan]

EL SALVADOR

D'Aubuisson on Resignation From Assembly Post P 5
Army Reports Heavy Fighting Near Sociedad P 6
[EL MUNDO 5 Feb]
Rebel Says U.S. Favors Use of 'Peace Force' P 6
[Managua]
Human Rights Commission Releases Communique P 7

Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 9
Garcia Ridiculed P 9
FMLN Captures San Jose Guayabal P 10
Attacks Army Post P 10
Radio Chalatenango Taken Over P 10
'Kidnappings' Alleged P 10
Havana Reports on Latest Guerrilla Actions P 11
Further Havana Report P 11

GUATEMALA

U.S. Citizen Charged With Terrorism Released P 11

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica Holds News Conference on Tensions P 12
Charges Cuban Intervention P 12
Havana Notes End of 'Big Pine' Maneuvers P 13

NICARAGUA

Kirkpatrick's Central American Tour Criticized P 13
U.S. Intellectuals Deliver Message for Reagan P 13
Directorate Issues Communique on Pope's Visit P 14
Commander Wheelock Addresses Coffeepickers P 14
Culture Minister Cardenal Leaves for France P 17
Radio Miskus Reports on FSLN Situation P 17
Ambush of Sandinists P 17
Sandinist Defeat in Bismuna P 17
Battle Reports P 18

CUBA

Vice President Rodriguez Continues Europe Tour Q 1
Meets Spanish Foreign Minister Q 1
Talks in Belgrade Q 1
Party Delegation Attends Ceremony in Aden Q 1
Montane Meets Al-Hasani Q 1
Sweden's Schori Meets With Rodriguez Llompart Q 2
Nonaligned Group on Fishing Opens Meeting Q 2
Havana Notes Panama-Honduras Joint Communique Q 2

CARIBBEAN

Canada Announces Trudeau's Commenwealth Agenda S 1

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

Country To Receive Economic Aid From OAS S 1
IMF Conditions Rejected [ADVOCATE-NEWS 1 Feb] S 2

BARBADOS

Tull Announces Decision To Join Nonaligned S 2
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 30 Jan]
Adams Explains Government Decision To Go to IMF S 3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 31 Jan]

GUAYNA

President Forbes Burnham Addresses Parliament T 1
More on Speech T 1

SURINAME

Strike Call Ignored; Activities Normal 8 Feb U 1
Herrenberg Moves to Counter Dutch Protests U 1
[Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT 4 Feb]

LATIN AMERICAN ENERGY ORGANIZATION MEETS

PA081614 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The ministers of the main oil exporting countries of Latin America oriented their meetings yesterday toward finding a common policy to confront the instability affecting the world's oil market and to defend crude prices.

As a matter of fact, Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, Gustavo Galindo, Ecuadorean natural resources and energy minister; and Francisco Labastida, Mexican patrimony and industrial development secretary, held a meeting in which they mainly discussed the need to establish a common strategy to defend crude prices on an international market currently characterized by a drastic reduction in demand.

During the 10th anniversary of the Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE, the energy ministers of several Latin American countries yesterday analyzed a proposal submitted by the organization which is trying to establish a common energy strategy for Latin America that will present an alternative so that oil exporting and consuming countries can establish stable prices planned according to reliable supply and constant demand.

For Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, this should be the mechanism OPEC should implement to maintain stability in oil prices:

[Begin Calderon recording] I think that several things are lacking. In the first place, we should establish a production program that will encourage a healthy balance between supply and demand. Second, I think OPEC needs to establish a long-range price policy. Unfortunately, in 1980 despite all the efforts made by some members of OPEC, it was not possible to establish such a policy because we were a minority; we could not get the policy approved. We thought that 1980 was a good year for implementing such a policy; then the consumers would have had something to depend on regarding the trend of oil prices. Third, there is no doubt as to the importance of restoring OPEC's responsible attitude and credibility as an oil exporting organization. For this, it is necessary for the marketing practices on which all OPEC members base their activities to be maintained in a way that we all can depend on. It is also necessary to comply with agreements no matter happens on the international oil market. [end recording]

AGUIRRE LANARI TO ATTEND 'GROUP OF 77' MEETING

PY271636 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguiree Lanari will tentatively leave for Cartagena, Colombia, on 22 February. The Argentine foreign minister will participate in the meeting of the [Group of 77] Latin American bloc, which will be preparatory to the Group of 77 meeting that will be held in Cartagena at the end of March with the participation of representatives of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

The 48-hour delay in the date of departure that was announced a few days ago -- 20 February -- is due to the visit that the French foreign minister will pay to Colombia and to the protocol ceremonies that will be held on account of the French foreign minister's visit.

MINE FIELD DISCOVERED NEAR CHILEAN BORDER

PY082047 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1558 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 8 Feb (TELAM) -- During a routine inspection, a border policeman discovered by chance a mine field in the vicinity of the Chilean border. No other details could be learned, given the complete secrecy surrounding the discovery.

Nevertheless, it is known that between the 15th and the 20th of January 1983, while making a routine inspection along the border, a border policeman of the Monte Aymond detachment ran into an activated anti-personnel mine which fortunately did not go off. The mine was found close to border landmark 18.

After the border police authorities learned of the discovery, a careful survey was made of the area and five other similar mines were found. It could be established that the mines, which are not available in our country, were placed in the area recently. Therefore, the possibility of their having been placed during the 1978 events was ruled out.

Federal Judge Dr Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer, who is hearing the case, told TELAM that no further details could be disclosed in view of the classified nature of the summary proceeding.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION VISITS

PY050150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1805 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (NA) -- Today, an Egyptian Government trade delegation arrived in Buenos Aires on a fact-finding visit. The delegation arrived 2 months before Egypt is due to renew its contract to purchase Argentine beef. The delegation, which is headed by Imat Salah, director of the grain and beef purchasing department, will make a tour of the interior part of the country to visit cold storage plants.

Argentine businessman Luis Uriburu, who served as the delegation's spokesman, expressed his hope that Egypt will buy larger amounts of beef upon renewing the contract in April. Uriburu stated that Egypt buys approximately 60,000 tons of beef a year. The businessman noted that although the high quality of the Argentine beef is renowned throughout the world, it must compete with the subsidized meat exported by the EEC under a low-interest financing plan.

PAZ ZAMORA DISCUSSES DEMOCRACY, UDP CRISIS

PY081658 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora stated during a rally held in the locality of Copacabana that "democracy should serve to improve the standard of living of the Bolivian people," adding that "all the people should participate in the making of decisions so that this can be attained."

Paz Zamora delivered a short speech upon being declared "illustrious guest" of Copacabana.

Upon referring to the present Bolivian process, the vice president of the republic remarked that in the same way as the people struggle for the established of democracy and of the present government, for which it voted three times, it should now struggle to obtain a larger participation in the present government.

Paz Zamora also stated that this will be the only way for democracy to serve the development of Bolivia's resources, to attain a better distribution of the wealth and in general to establish better living conditions for all the Bolivian people.

Paz Zamora also referred to some aspects of the present government crisis, stating that the crisis was mainly due to the fact that one of the parties of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] was thrown out for having publicly reported that many things were not being done properly.

Paz Zamora emphatically stated that this situation should be resolved. "The people voted for a coalition, so the members of the coalition and those who struggled against the dictatorship should be the ones to lead the country now. However, above all things it is necessary that all the Bolivian people struggle to attain unity. Bolivia needs to be united more than ever before in order to overcome the serious problems that are affecting it."

ECONOMY MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARIES RESIGN

PY022127 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The three under secretaries of economy have submitted their resignation to newly appointed Economy Minister Flavio Machicado.

Machicado has been meeting with his assistants since yesterday with the purpose of designating new Ministry authorities.

It has not been ruled out that some of the officials who resigned may be confirmed in their posts. Any replacements will be reported in the next few hours.

SIC NEWSLETTER REPORTS SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PY081620 Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, 7 Feb (AFP) -- Citing European intelligence reports, the newsletter of the SIC [Confidential Informational Service] reported in La Paz today the existence of a small paramilitary training camp operated by Nicaraguans at La Rinconada, an area near La Paz.

SIC, which is managed by journalist Jose Carranza, also reported that certain Shining Path (Peruvian Maoist guerrillas) groups are entering Bolivian territory to prepare for the escape of other Shining Path members in case the Peruvian Armed Forces should displace the guerrillas from their present area of operations.

SIC maintains that "the Peruvian guerrillas have presumably even sent light weapons into Bolivian territory."

The newsletter adds that there are three of four hideouts in La Paz where light weapons are kept. These hideouts presumably belong to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left led by present Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora.

The information minister has emphatically denied the veracity of the reports quoted by the SIC newsletter.

CZECHOSLOVAK MISSION STARTS COOPERATION TALKS

PY081943 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] A mission of technical experts from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic began intensive negotiations with Bolivian officials this morning. The intention is to draw up a number of exchange programs that will improve the trade and cultural relations existing between the two nations. The mission has had talks with the foreign minister, the industry and commerce minister and the planning and coordination minister. The work will continue this afternoon during meetings with executives of the Bolivian Mining Bank and after that with the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry.

The aim of these talks is to reach a general assessment of the relations currently existing between the two nations in order then to establish areas of future financial cooperation. The studies will allow Bolivian and Czechoslovak Government officials to draw up a plan of analysis for the second session of the binational joint commission, which will he held next March.

It has been officially reported that the mission now visiting Bolivia will finish its 2-day visit to the country next Thursday with the signing of a letter of intent at the Foreign Ministry. Reports from the Bolivian Foreign Ministry have spoken of the level of diplomatic, economic-financial and cultural relations between the two nations. The report said that these relations are characterized by their dynamic development and mutual advantage and that the result has been favorable for Bolivia.

It should be pointed out that the structure of Czechoslovak exports are in accordance with the policy of the Bolivian Government to promote the industrialization and development of the production sectors. Various projects are currently being implemented in the industrial and agrarian sectors with several nationwide organizations and the regional development corporations.

Czechoslovakia is interested in installing cement plants that produce porous concrete [hormigon espumoso] and large-capacity hydroelectric plants in Bolivia and in cooperating in other projects on a smaller scale.

BRAZIL UNABLE TO PRODUCE PLUTONIUM, EXPERT SAYS

PY080249 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Feb 83 p 6

[From the Rio de Janeiro branch]

[Excerpts] "The Nuclear and Energy Research Institute, IPEN, does not have the recycling facilities to obtain plutonium, but merely a set of cells which allow the simulation of certain indispensible operations of the recycling procedure. Brazil will never have the atom bomb if it is up to IPEN's ability to produce plutonium and as long as the directives of the Brazilian Government concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy are in effect."

This statement was made in Rio de Janeiro yesterday by Rex Nazare Alves, chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, CNEN. Nazare Alves said that "if it started right now, it would take Brazil 12 years to install a unit for recycling irradiated elements (burn-out uranium) at the rate of some 300 tons per year." CNEN's chairman also made it clear that even if Brazil had a recycling unit, it would meet with severe difficulties to obtain the irradiated elements, because a nuclear powerplant with an output of 300 mw/hour (Angra-1 doubles this output) would yield only 30 tons of waste per year and commercially feasible recycling demands at least 300 tons per year. He pointed out that the WASHINGTON POST report according to which Brazil was getting ready to produce nuclear devices lacks any basis, especially in the technical field.

Rex Nazare believes that irradiated (burn-out) fuel elements "may even be sent back to the United States in the future, because Brazil does not know what to do with them. The nation has a great deal to do yet, before it can start thinking about recycling fuel elements." He stressed, however, that the irradiated fuel elements that IPEN has can be recycled pursuant to proper authorization of the United States and in keeping with the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

Army Unmoved by Claims

PY080215 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Feb 83 p 5

[From the Brasilia branch]

[Text] The WASHINGTON POST report that Brazil is developing the potential for manufacturing nuclear weapons by producing plutonium elicited few reactions among the Army. Certain officers feel that it is normal for Brazilian scientists to be able to produce plutonium. In any case, they believe that this hardly means that the nation is manufacturing the atom bomb because Brazil follows a "peaceful" policy.

NO BLOCS IN NEW FEDERAL CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY082154 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Feb 83 p 4

[Text] Brasilia -- Flavio Marcilio, PDS [Social Democratic Party] deputy for Ceara state and also leader of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, yesterday met with the leaders of the five political parties that won seats in the chamber. They decided that no blocs would be formed in the chamber. Therefore, the position of each party will be explained before each vote, on a case-by-case basis. It follows that there will be different eventual majorities during a single session, an unprecedented situation in the history of the Brazilian Congress.

The meeting was attended by PDS leader Nelson Marchezan, PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] leader Freitas Nobre, PDT [Democratic Labor Party] leader Bocaiuva Cunha, PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] leader Ivete Vargas and PT [Workers Party] leader Airton Soares.

Marcilio asked the leaders about the stand their parties would take during votes when Congress is in full session. The leaders then decided that neither progovernment nor opposition groups would be formed.

"The PMDB does not seek to absorb the other opposition parties," Freitas Nobre said.

In turn, Ivete Vargas maintained: "I don't want the PTB to lose its identity."

In keeping with the congressional rules of procedure, the leaders decided that Nelson Marchezan, the representative of the PDS -- the majority party within the chamber -- will be the first to vote. If not opposed by the other leaders, Marchezan's vote will be considered to be tacitly accepted. In the event that all the other leaders oppose the PDS, the government will have lost the vote, since opposition deputies outnumber PDS deputies (there are 200 PMDB deputies, 23 PDT deputies, 13 PTB deputies and 8 PT deputies compared to 235 PDS deputies). In this case, Marchezan may ask for confirmation of a quorum.

During the meeting, the leaders also learned about the proportion criteria for the formation of the different congressional committees. In addition, some informal talk was devoted to the renewal of the executive council of parties, a step which, according to the law, must be taken this year.

Marchezan announced that his party conducted a study on the feasibility that each party may decide when to renew its own executive council. Existing regulations require that all parties change their councils in the same period.

OPERATION OF FIRST ITAIPU TURBINE DELAYED

PY041234 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Gen Costa Cavalcanti, director general of Itaipu Binational and president of Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc], has confirmed that the operation of the first turbine of the Itaipu hydroelectric project will be delayed until January 1984. He also confirmed that there would be a drastic slow down in mounting all of the generators for the plant.

Speaking in Porto Alegre, and later in Curitiba, Costa Cavalcanti announced other administrative measures adopted to curb expenditures this year. Among them he mentioned the elimination of overtime and of the night shifts on Saturdays. He voiced assurances, however, that all these changes were adopted not because of direct cuts in investments in the project but because of the delay in the construction of the direct current transmission line between Foz de Iguazu and Tijuco Preto, in the state of Sao Paulo.

BRIEFS

NEW NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT -- Dario Gomes has been designated new president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [Nuclebras] to replace Paulo Nogueira Batista. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Feb 83 PY]

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

PY081936 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] London, 8 Feb (TELAM) -- Chilean Foreign Minister-designate Miguel Schweitzer stated here today that in his foreign policy program he will pay priority attention to strengthening relations with Argentina.

Schweitzer was Chilean ambassador to the United Kingdom and will replace Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, whose resignation was accepted yesterday by President Pinochet.

I received a few minutes ago the word that I had been designated foreign minister, which is a great honor for me, the new minister stated.

He added: As far as my country's international relations are concerned I will follow the policy of my government which seeks to strengthen relations with all countries and especially with Latin America.

In this regard I will put special emphasis on strengthening relations with Argentina, Schweitzer stated.

The new foreign minister will leave for Santiago on Thursday.

GENERAL 'CATEGORICALLY' DENIES WEAPONS DEAL

PY081748 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Graciela Contreras' report from Government House]

[Excerpt] Today General Fernando Matthei categorically denied that Chile has purchased Mirage planes and Super Puma helicopters on the international market as reported by the international press last week.

OPPOSITION LEADERS DEMAND LUDERS' IMPEACHMENT

PY082058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Santiago, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Political and union leaders of the opposition today presented charges against Chilean Finance and Economy Minister Rolf Luders of violating the Constitution [acusacion constitucional] and asked for his impeachment for presumed favoritism toward financial groups.

In an extensive document handed over to the military government junta, which performs as a legislative branch, the opposition leaders accused Luders of involvement in the crime of mismanaging public funds on granting state guarantees for the payment of the foreign debt of two private banks which are being liquidated.

This week the minister began a tour of Japan, Great Britain, the FRG and the United States, with the purpose of achieving the refinancing of the debts contracted by the Chilean Mortgage Bank and the United Development Bank [Banco Unido de Fomento], and also the commitments maintained by other financial institutions submitted to state intervention since 13 February.

The amounts included in these negotiations total approximately $3 million, according to reports released in Santiago.

The accusers belong to a new political movement called PRODEN [Plan for the Development of a National Consensus -- Projected de Desarrollo de un Consenso Nacional], whose declared objective is the reestablishment of democracy and whose members are representatives of the right, of the Christian Democratic Party, of the Social Democratic Party and moderate socialism.

Speaking at a press conference, the opposition leaders recalled that before asssuming the finance and economy ministries 5 months ago, Luders had been one of the main executive officers of the Mortgage Bank, and added that he must be impeached not only for his political guilt in the exercise of his job, but because of the criminal or civil liability that might affect him.

Asked whether this accusation would be well received by the government junta which is made up of the commanders of the armed services, the politicians stated that it is based on the Constitution itself, which President Augusto Pinochet promulgated 2 years ago.

We who represent the democratic opposition have been told to respect this Constitution and all current laws, PRODEN leader Jorge Lavandro stated.

Now it is up to the government authorities to demonstrate that they render the same respect for the Constitution they have imposed on the people.

POLICE DETAIN RIGHTS ADVOCATE AT AIRPORT

PY041232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Santiago, 3 Feb (AFP) -- A leader of the organization of relatives of missing persons and detainees was arrested by the Chilean police at the Santiago airport when she was about to leave for Spain, the organization reported today.

Maria Cecilia Rodriguez Araya was planning to attend the meeting in Madrid called by the Latin American Federation or Relatives of Missing Persons and Detainees [Federacion Latinoamericana de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos -- Fedefam], of which she is the regional coordinator for the Southern Cone.

Official sources have not confirmed the arrest of the leader.

GOVERNMENT ASSUMES CONTROL OF WORKS CONTRACTS

PA041923 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota -- The state has assumed the power to unilaterally interpret, alter or cancel all public works contracts. This is the fundamental meaning of the new statute for public contracts that was approved by the Council of Ministers in three successive extraordinary cabinet meetings this week.

Based on the powers granted by the National Congress, the executive branch drafted the new public works code, which also encompasses the assignment of radio and television frequencies. Under the new regulations, the government exercises greater protection over domestic production and talent and works in the state's interests.

According to the code, the government can unilaterally interpret contracts to prevent disruptions in their implementation; change them unilaterally when it is in the public interest, but without changing the object of the contract or affecting the economic benefits granted to the contractor, or cancel them if they are deemed inadvisable for the public interest.

The new regulations expand the degree of kinship of private citizens with government officials or members of boards of directors or directive councils that serves as disqualification for contracts with government organizations. They also regulate the phenomena of temporary employment and the acquisition and imposition of rights of way through privately-owned land to implement public works. A difference is established between an administrative contract and a private contract as regards the jurisdiction that must resolve any conflicts caused by them. The costs of contracts are increased and preference is to be given to locally hired engineers and workers. A contract may be cancelled if this clause is not adhered to. Contracts for communications services will be regulated, as will those for commercial and private postal service, special services, ham radio stations, broadcasting services and television frequencies.

The Council of Ministers will meet again at 1530 today to approve several economic emergency decrees, involving the reorganization of the Treasury Ministry, regional expenditures and the strengthening of the Industrial Promotion Institute.

'GIGANTIC ALL-OUT' WAR AGAINST CRIME ANNOUNCED

PA081500 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The government will finance a gigantic all-out offensive program against crime in Colombia with funds obtained from a 5 percent reduction in non-priority expenditures by all public institutions and from the sale of security bonds. The announcement was made by President Belisario Betancur at the National Security Council meeting, where he assured Colombians that the government is prepared to take action against all forms of crime.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers will announce this week urgent programs to be carried out by the Finance Ministry to provide the National Police with modern telecommunications equipment, means for air, sea and river transport, laboratory equipment and everything needed to help capture lawbreakers and to bring successful investigations.

The government will buy helicopters and highly specialized transportation vehicles to locate and pursue lawbreakers.

The cost of the program has been estimated at over 5 billion pesos, which also includes reorganization of the police corps and installation of modern laboratory equipment.

JUDGES TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST REBELS

PA071858 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Next month 14 criminal judges and an equal number of Justice Department officials, supported by intelligence officers from the judicial police attorney's office, will begin investigating charges on subversive actions presented by General Gustavo Matamoros Acosta, commander of the military forces.

Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez confirmed that after receiving Gen Matamoros Acosta's reports he requested the criminal courts to appoint special judges to work exclusively on the investigation of these charges.

According to Gen Matamoros Acosta, insurgent groups such as the Revolutionary Armed Froces of Colombia, FARC; 19 April Movement, M-19; Peoples Liberation Army, EPL; and the National Liberation Army, ELN, have carried out at least 100 crimes against the Constitution, public security, individual security and private property since the amnesty for peace was enforced.

During a special meeting with the chief of the Public Ministry, Gen Matamoros Acosta detailed these criminal actions that include over 500 murders, kidnappings and violent occupations of villages in several areas of the country. Attorney General Jimenez Gomez said the judges who will investigate the charges have already been appointed. The investigations will be especially concentrated in the departments of Antioquia, Boyaca, Caldas, Cauca, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Huila, Tolima, Meta, Narino, Santander and Valle del Cauca. The attorney general said each judge will work with a Justice Department official assigned to work with the attorney general's office. They will be constantly supported by judicial police attorney's office intelligence officers.

BRIEFS

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSIONS -- The national government, through government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia, tonight confirmed that it will summon the Colombian Congress to special sessions on 21 February. The minister said that the parliament will especially discuss the presidential decrees related to the economic emergency. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Feb 83 PA]

URANIUM DEPOSITS -- The Colombian Uranium Company, Coluranio, today announced that important uranium deposits have been found in five areas of the country. A report issued by Coluranio director (Jaime Garcia Pena Ordonez) states that the important radioactive mineral has been found in California, Ocana; Contratacion, Santander; (Cayo Negro), between Cundinamarca and Meta; and Berlin, Caldas. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 83 PA]

MINISTER ON PRIVATE SECTOR'S EXTERNAL DEBT

PA080016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0830 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government has announced that it will not assume responsibility for the private sector's external debt. Ecuadorean Finance and Credit Minister Pedro Pinto said last night in a press conference that "the government cannot assume responsibility for the private sector's debt as other countries have done," but he added that the government is studying ways to contribute so that the private sector can solve its problems.

There is no official information on the exact amount of the private sector's external debt, but the specialized magazine ANALYSIS SEMENAL said in its last edition that the amount was $1,536,000,000 while the creditor banks affirm that the debt is for $1,700,000,000. Likewise, the government achieved an initial agreement in January to refinance 26 percent of its $4,681,000,000 external debt over 9 years with a 2-year grace period.

"The government feels that the present circumstances of our economy have placed the private sector in a very difficult situation. Therefore, the government believes it should help the private sector solve its problem, just as the government refinanced the public debt," Pinto said.

The minister pointed out that the ideas under consideration include a more efficient handling of the foreign exchange system without assuming the responsibility of the (private) institutions that have debts with foreign banks.

A large part of the private foreign debt was incurred before May 1982 when the government devalued the sucre by 32 percent. Following the devaluation, the dollar, which had been quoted at 25 sucres in the official market, rose to 33 sucres and has maintained that value. In the free market, the quotation rose from 44.75 sucres per dollar in May to 71.30 sucres per dollar today.

Pinto said there exists the possibility of accepting the responsibility for the exchange rate, but demanding in turn from the private sector a compensation for this service.

"This way we can create a fund to compensate for the exchange risks, to cover the responsibility that some government organization may eventually assume," he stated.

The matter is being studied by the Monetary Board, a government organization that includes representatives from the private sector and can make decisions and give advice to the executive branch. The finance minister said that the Monetary Board "is trying to discuss and approve a solution that is applicable to all the cases and benefits all the creditors [acreedores]."

LONG-RANGE OIL SALES, 'UNSTABLE' MARKET VIEWED

PA032305 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] \lthough we have scored a success with the sale of 10,000 barrels of oil a day to Taiwan at $32.50 per barrel, the rest of the Ecuadorean oil production has not yet been sold in long-term contracts. Rather, we are making spot sales because in this interim period, after the unsuccessful OPEC conference, buyers and sellers throughout the world are waiting to see what will happen. Russia has already decreased the price of its crude more than $2. Ecuador has just let its price float by ministry resolution made yesterday.

Regarding prices for the second quarter, [Raul Jaramillo] general manager of the Ecuadoren State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, said:

[Begin recording] [Jaramillo] For the moment there is no confirmed price. We are negotiating our long-range contracts. With Taiwan it is $32.50. We are holding talks with Brazil and Korea. We have no fixed long-term price, except the price agreed to with Taiwan. We are making spot sales at prices in excess of $29.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Look, the agreement should have been made for several years, perhaps with a minimum price of $32. That is, CEPE could negotiate its long-range oil sales at not less than $32 per barrel. Given the market conditions of which you are aware and given the failures of the OPEC meetings, the ministry has considered it appropriate to abolish that agreement; that is, to allow CEPE to negotiate a minimum price and according to the rules of the market and on the basis of our best negotiations obtain the best prices that are appropriate for the country. [end recording]

The CEPE general manager summarized the present situation in the marketing of Ecuadorean oil:

[Begin recording] Given the failure of the last two OPEC meetings, the market is now very unstable. The companies are dealing with us but at this time no company is prepared to set a price for a long-range contract. [end recording]

HURTADO, MINISTERS VISIT SOUTHERN BORDER AREAS

PA011255 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] On ending his visit to the Zamora-Chinchipe Province, President Oswaldo Hurtado said that public works are the best way to consolidate Ecuador's territorial sovereignty. He reiterated the government's decision to integrate all of the country's provinces through roads, especially in the border region.

In a brief statement, the president said: In these last 2 days, 27 and 28 January 1983, accompanied by the defense, foreign relations and public works ministers, the director of Pedesur [Program to Develop the South], and the managers of Ietel [Ecuadorean Telecommunications Institute] and Enprovit [National Enterprise for Vital Products], we have traveled to the Ecuadorean south, specifically to Zamora Province, to inaugurate and put into operation important projects for the consolidation of our national sovereignty. Direct telephone communications with all of the country's cities was inaugurated in Zamora yesterday. We also attended the ceremony initiating construction of the Zamora-Loja road. Today we attended the inauguration of two feeder roads, (Chimbusta-Chicana) - San Vicente - (Dorado) and (Natensa) - (Guasami).

In this way, the president added, we are showing in work and action how much the government is concerned about national integration and how we are achieving the best way of consolidating our territorial sovereignty.

FERNANDO SCHWALB INTERVIEWED BY COSAS 27 JAN

PY052030 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 27 Jan 83 p 10, 11

[Undated "exclusive" interview granted by Peruvian Vice President Fernando Schwalb to COSAS reporter Eugenio Gutierrez in Lima]

[Text] [Question] What are, in your opinion, the main social achievements of the Belaunde administration?

[Answer] The implementation of a housing policy based on subsidized rates which are accesible to the lower income sectors. However, the housing deficit is so great that I could not tell you that we have achieved our goals, although we have undoubtedly made progress in comparison with previous periods. In addition, the government has implemented a decentralization policy and has concentrated its actions in departmental development corporations. This approach has meant giving funds to the provinces, which decide what to do with them. In this way we have fought unemployment and have stopped, at least partly, the migration flow to the capital, thus preventing an excessive urban concentration.

In other areas, we want to duplicate the number of elementary school students, increase the number of schools, improve existing schools and raise the professional level of teachers.

Regarding health care, we are striving to make hospital and free clinic service accesible to the majority. Instead of building gigantic projects, we are seeking -- from a realistic viewpoint -- to render appropriate, continued and timely health care service.

[Question] What medium-term prospects do you foresee for the Andean Pact?

[Answer] Progress made within the Andean Pact, if any, has been unfortuantely far from satisfactory. All of us have hopes for the regional agreement. Integration is a necessary step, a political and economic requirement that must be met. Without a regional economic agreement, any effort will always be very difficult. Unfortunately, lack of experience and the desire to do too many things in too short a time has not allowed the integration process to go beyond an elementary stage, mainly in the industrial sector. Holding on to a mistaken attitude, our countries still believe that everything should work to their own benefit. But these operational setbacks have not impaired the philosophy of the Andean Pact. I beleive that Latin America supports integration and that the time will come when we will decide once and for all to undertake the task -- which is a mandate of history and geography -- in which each nation, with its own capabilities, which are substantially larger than we have thus far seen, will give substance to an idea which is not only excellent but also essential, if we are to play a significant role in the international arena.

[Question] It has been said that the inter-American system is undergoing a serious crisis, that it has been so badly hurt that it will be difficult to restore it. Also, there are those who say that the system was strong only on paper but, when put to the test, it revealed deep cracks. What is your evaluation of the matter? What future do you expect for the system?

[Answer] Your statement is, to some extent, true, although I would not be so harsh. I would not say the Malvinas conflict marked the start of a crisis in the inter-American system. Actually, the crisis has nothing to do with the deplorable South Atlantic episode. I understand that the failure of what we have always regarded as inter-American solidarity has revealed a critical lack of confidence. Facts have proven that our premises are false. There are considerable differences between the United States and Latin America. We cannot fail to admit that while U.S. ethnic and historical Anglo-Saxon roots have been traditionally closer to Europe, ours are of a different nature and are closer to Spain. Let us begin by admitting the existence of -- please allow me to use this expression -- a cultural clash which reveals our contrasts. There are also points of agreement between the United States and Latin America: our dedication to democracy, to freedom and our willingness to cooperate closely for the attainment of our development. Let us look for areas where we agree, provided they are based on realistic premises. Facts have shown that the trite themes of inter-Americanism and inter-American solidarity have been nothing but rhetoric. This was dramatically proven by the Malvinas conflict. Nothing can be built on unsound foundations. Let us try to convince the United States that Latin America is extraordinarily important from the geopolitical and strategic viewpoint. Our continent has been generously endowed by nature. It has valuable material and human resources. It is our common interest to adopt a new policy, based on a different philosophy, that may be an example of what can be achieved through large-scale cooperation.

[Question] Do you believe that the basic guidelines of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] must be revised as soon as possible?

[Answer] I do not beileve this is an urgent matter. No work created by man is perfect. The TIAR must be adjusted in keeping with present needs since when it was created the times were different, the issues were different and perhaps even the objectives were different. In fact, the concepts of that time and those to today's world are completely different. Therefore, it is possible that the treaty should be modified and I believe that the OAS should study this issue. The OAS is in good hands and my government recognizes the valuable work of Alejandro Orfila in difficult times.

[Question] The presidents of Bolivia and Colombia have noted that an OAS that excludes a country of the region is not a truly representative organization. The Bolivian ambassador to the OAS has noted that "Cuba cannot be left out." However, there are insistent reports stating that Havana "exports its revolution to Central America, through Nicaragua and El Salvador, and now even to Peru." What information do you have in this regard and what is your position in this regard?

[Answer] I believe that it is very difficult to categorically state that Cuba is involved in guerrilla activity in Latin American countries. But of course it is true that Cuba has never hidden its disagreements with the rest of the Americas and particularly with the United States and that in his rhetoric, Fidel Castro threatens to ignite the Andes and set them ablaze. Therefore, his intentions of intervening in the Americas with the objective of achieving Cuban-style revolutions, support the theory of those who believe that Castroism is a disruptive factor. Many things have happened since Castro assumed power in 1959. Reality shows that not all things are as he thought they were. The principles of nonintervention and self-determination of nations are now firmer than ever and in his struggle against them the Cuban politician will break his teeth.

We are advocates of pluralism within the inter-American system and therefore we cannot but believe that Mr. Fidel Castro is free to govern his country as he pleases. But we would be very pleased if his government, like other Latin American governments, was the product of the will of the people through the holding of elections. Peru does not want to intervene in the domestic affairs of Cuba and therefore it demands the same reciprocity. I have no definitive or concrete proof that Cuba is intervening. But there are a series of factors that lead us to believe that Cuba may be intervening in some regions of the Americas. Until now we have been unable to establish any direct relation between Cuba and the "Shining Path" group in Peru. There may be an ideological affinity, some cases of training here and there, but I cannot say that there is direct Cuban intervention in Peru.

[Question] President Belaunde Terry has stated that "when Fernando Schwalb assumes the vice presidency I will have my back covered in Lima and therefore, I will be able to fulfill an old aspiration of governing from the provinces." Is this not a heavy responsibility?

[Answer] Belaunde travels to the interior constantly and he is annoyed when the pilot tells him: "Sir, it is 1600, we have to return." What the president wants is to leave on Friday and return on Monday since as he puts it, "Schwalb is there to take care of government matters." What Belaunde Terry means is that since there is somebody he trusts at Government Palace, he may sleep calmly outside of Lima. The same applies at the international level. In response to an invitation extended by his Spanish colleague Felipe Gonzalez, Belaunde will travel to Madrid since as he himself has stated: "Now I will be able to travel since Schwalb knows how to handle government matters."

[Question] It is obvious, that President Belaunde Terry's ultimatum to the "Shining Path" members did not work or perhaps it did work since the wave of crimes, attacks and "trials by the people's courts" have increased and news agencies are reporting that the guerrillas are even attacking towns. Do you believe that these are criminals or persons with social aims? What is your personal view of this matter?

[Answer] One may believe that they pursue a positive and creative social aim but the facts show otherwise since the main victims of terrorism -- a movement hidden in the shadows -- are people from low-income sectors. Peasants, provincial officials, owners of small farms, those charged with being informers, or those in the service of the police, are the victims of terrorist actions. In this sense, Shining Path is not a guerrilla movement but a terrorist movement. Now the difference between the two must be established. Any guerrilla movement shows its face at a specific time, it upholds a position and defends this position. However, a terrorist movement does not show its face, it acts in the shadows, tears down a public light pole, throws incendiary bombs and later withdraws, hiding among the rest of society with no one knowing who they are. To put a division on the battle field means a great loss of time, since no one knows where the enemy is hiding. The most effective way to fight against this kind of unconventional war is by perfecting the intelligence system, finding out where the terrorists gain support, who the leaders are, what their objectives are and where they plan to act. A well-oriented intelligence service may achieve progress in destroying a terrorist organization, and anticipate its actions. Moreover, it is necessary to improve transportation and communication means so that joint Army and police actions -- this is already a fact -- may be carried out simultaneously. Terrorists have the advantage that they perpetrated an attack without us knowing about it. Helicopters will play an important role in these actions.

I must note that communications, modern transportation and an effective intelligence service, are vital elements, more important than the kind of arms that will be used. After all, terrorists fight with small arms or machineguns captured from the police they murder.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a real chance that Latin America will have the political will to renegotiate its foreign debt on an overall basis?

[Answer] This may be something ideal but from what I know, the characteristics of the foreign debt of Latin American countries varies a lot; consequently, it will be very difficult to find a common denominator. But I am more optimistic since the "Group of 10" has decided in Paris to grant greater resources to the IMF through an increase in contributions and also through the general loan agreement so as to provide the IMF with the necessary financial means to make a substantial contribution and thus be able to alleviate the situation of the balance of payments and indebtedness of Latin American countries in general. This, and if the private banking sector does not cut credits but grants them sensibly, may help so that in a not-so long a term we will be able to recover our lost stability. Both the IMF and private banking institutions will have to be very active in this process to save the economy of Latin American countries.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS EXCHANGE CREDITS TO BOLIVIA

PA061514 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The Peruvian Government has granted Bolivia two credits, of which one is in dollars and the other in soles, the Peruvian currency.

The Bolivian Government requested these credits to purchase machinery for industries and mining. A large percentage of these credits are for purchases from Peruvian companies.

Minerals are Bolivia's main source for foreign exchange, which makes it necessary to expand the mining industry.

BRIEFS

PETROPERU EARNS $7 MILLION -- The Peruvian State Petroleum Agency [PetroPeru] earned approximately $7 million in 1982. This agency has a debt which amounts to $1 billion. This report was released yesterday by Leftist Senator Carlos Malpica, member of the joint commission investigating the economic-financial situation of PetroPeru. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Jan 83 p A-4 PY]

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- New Colombian Ambassador to Peru Diego Tovar Conhas has presented his credentials to President Belaunde in a ceremony held at Government Palace. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83 PY]

ELECTION DATE WILL NOT BE MOVED FORWARD

PY080231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2247 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Feb (AFP) -- Speaking at the ceremony marking the 58th anniversary of the creation of the Naval Air Force, Navy Commander in Chief Vice Adm Rodolfo Invidio said that the presidential elections scheduled for 1984 will not be advanced to an earlier date. After the parties held their internal elections in November 1982, members of the Blanco Party (conservative) and the Civic Union (Catholic) demanded that the presidential elections, scheduled for the last Sunday of November, 1984, be advanced to an earlier date.

Invidio stated that the military-civic process underway in Uruguay since 1973 will maintain the institutionalization timetable, which indicates that party elections must be held in 1982, that the text of the Constitution must be discussed in 1983 and that the approved text must be subject to a plebiscite in 1984. The timetable also foresees the updating of party structures through charters, platforms and so forth. National elections are scheduled for 1984. In that year, the Constitution, drawn up by the armed forces and the political parties, will also be subject to a referendum. Finally, the institutionalization timetable foresees that the new government will take over in 1985 (president, mayors, senators, deputies, departmental boards and boards of elections).

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH BRAZILIAN DIPLOMAT

PY072122 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpts] (Rubens Recupero), head of the Department of American Affairs of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, has met top Uruguayan Foreign Ministry officials. Brazilian-Uruguayan relations and the situation of the Americas in the wake of the economic crisis were reported high on the agenda.

This is a relay from our mobile unit 2, located at the Foreign Ministry: [begin relay] Brazilian Foreign Ministry official (Rubens Recupero) made a statement after holding a 50-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso. The meeting was also attended by the Brazilian ambassador to Uruguay, by Uruguayan Ambassador to Brazil (Alfredo Platas) and by Luis de Posadas Montero, director of the Foreign Policy Bureau of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry. After the meeting, (Recupero) said that the main purpose of his 3-day visit to Uruguay was to discuss the world economic situation as it affects the Americas and Uruguayan-Brazilian relations.

In connection with his meeting with the president of the nation, (Recupero) said -- regarding the Malvinas issue -- that the possibility of British planes making technical stopovers in Brazil will be discussed after Argentina and Great Britain begin formal negotiations over the South Atlantic archipelago.

(Recupero) also said that the Malvinas issue would also be discussed [in further meetings] with the Uruguayan foreign minister. [Begin (Recupero) recording] All issues bearing political significance for the Americas are important for us. Our meeting will be based on an open agenda and we will address those issues if the occasion arises. Therefore, I would not either include or exclude any specific issue. [end recording]

CALDERON ON OIL PRODUCTION, NEW OPEC MEETING

PA062343 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1411 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 2 Feb 83 (OPECNA) -- Venezuela will not lower its oil production to 1.5 million barrels a day, the ceiling assigned to it at the OPEC meeting last March, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has said here. In a speech delivered at the inauguration of the "Petroavance 83" oil exposition, he said that such a cut would seriously affect the country's financial position. However, the minister said that Venezuela was prepared to make a "sacrifice" by offering to make some reductions in its total production in order to maintian OPEC unity.

Calderon described as "feasible" the possibility of a new OPEC Meeting next week, at which "a greater understanding" could be achieved. He said that a "priority guarantee" on production levels and differentials could be achieved through price ministerial contacts.

He said that after the OPEC conference held in Vienna in December, an international campaign to weaken the organization had been expanded with the object of "creating panic" to induce member countries to make unilateral decisions. "Foreign interests and some domestic politicians have tried to isolate Venezuela as a country that is violating OPEC agreements. In this regard, one can say that the country has never violated or ceased to comply with the organization's agreements. Therefore, we have asked for similar conduct from the other members.

"The official Venezuelan position favors the establishment of production programming that must be shared and respected by all OPEC members. Venezuela wishes to make a sacrifice by reducing its production when agreement exists within OPEC." Calderon said that OPEC's oil production had decreased from some 31 million barrels a day in 1979 to the present level of 18 million barrels a day, which has caused "serious inconveniences and tension" within the organization. As a result of this difficult situation, Venezuela was obliged to make "substantial cuts" in its budget, although it can still achieve its export goal with approximately 1.55 million barrels a day. "The weakness of the market and economic problems have made the pie smaller, which means that we must get used to a smaller slice of the pie," he said.

The minister said that Venezuela' s currency has been experiencing pressure since 1981, "and there is no doubt that the situation will become untenable if oil production is reduced to 1.5 million barrels a day." He said that "the economic situation faced by our country makes it impossible to accept this production figure during this year."

Calderon said that Venezuela was considering investing $7 billion in the oil industry this year, and that it has to pay $4.5 billion on its foreign debt. "we have to convert the short-term debt into a long-term debt, and such a drastic production decrease would make it impossible to refinance the debt."

The minister announced that next week President Luis Herrera Campins will inaugurate a new installation at the Amuay refinery to guarantee domestic gasoline supplies for the next 10 years.

CUBA TO SUPPORT ADMISSION TO NONALIGNED

PA041340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1539 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Panama, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has assured Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco of Cuba's support for Venezuela's efforts to join the group of nonaligned countries.

Through the Venezuelan Embassy in Panama, the Cuban vice president said that the Havana government has already talked with other Latin American governments to reach a consensus on the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau's decision to admit Venezuela.

The Nonaligned Bureau will meet at the United Nations in the next few days in preparation for nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi in early March.

The main objections preventing a consensus of the Latin American group within the nonaligned countries come from Guyana, which is involved in a dispute with Venezuela over the Essequibo region.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS BANK INTERVENTION REASONS

PA031520 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Caracas, 2 Feb (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Government reiterated last night that "the intervention of the Venezuelan Workers Bank (BTV) was for adminstrative and financial reasons," according to a document read on a national network by Guido Diaz Pena, information and tourism minister.

He added that "at no time was it for political motives."

The document added: "The national government is dutybound to alert public opinion to a campaign that is in every respect infamous, based on the use of calumny and defamation, which the government firmly rejects."

The government communique noted the proliferation in recent days of statements by Venezuelan politicians regarding the intervention of the BTV. The case has gone to the ordinary justice tribunals.

MEXICAN NAVY DETAINS U.S. FISHING BOAT 7 FEB

FL081115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0558 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of the Navy today announced the detention of a U.S. fishing boat which it caught fishing 3 and 1/2 nautical miles from the Tamaulipas coast.

The fishing boat, "Husky," had over 200 kilos of shrimp in its hold and more in its nets. The detention of the fishing boat was made by the Mexican Navy patrol boat, "Tamaulipas."

The "Tamaulipas" turned the fishing boat over to Navy authorities at the port of Tampico which will levy the proper fines. When asked for his papers, the U.S. boat's captain, Ruben Marino, could not produce them and was also placed at the disposition of proper authorities.

U.S. TREATMENT OF MEXICAN LABORERS CRITICIZED

PA090226 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Jan 83 pp 4A, 28A

[By Armando Sepulveda Ibarra]

[Text] Senator Heladio Ramirez Lopez, president of the National Federation of Farmworkers [Federacion Nacional de Trabajadores Agricolas] of the CNC [National Peasant Confederation] and member of the Mexican delegation to the Mexican-U.S. Congressional meeting, said yesterday that the United States has committed an aggression against Mexico by adopting the unfriendly decision to deport 400,000 Mexican laborers who, if expelled, would aggravate the country's social problem -- notably unemployment.

He said in connection with the decision of the Texas police to devote 400 agents to stopping undocumented Mexicans that "they want to treat them as criminals and not as workers."

Ramirez denied that undocumented Mexicans are taking jobs away from U.S. workers because, he said, "they are doing the farm work the U.S. laborers have always rejected."

The legislator, who was interviewed at his office, said that the fact that the United States is pressuring Mexico with measures of this sort at a time when Mexico is facing difficulties is not an indication that there is a policy of understanding.

Ramirez, who is the CNO's trade union secretary, said that he "expects the issue of the migrant workers to be discussed and solved from a bilateral standpoint at the forthcoming meeting of legislators of the two nations."

MOST ARRESTS INVOLVE MEXICANS [Words in all capitals published in boldface in original]

He described as positive the Foreign Relations Secretariat's decision to instruct Mexican consulates to prevent violations of our compatriots' human rights now that 400,000 Mexican laborers are to be expelled due to a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The agrarian leader said that the fact that 92 percent of arrests of illegal aliens made by the U.S. police involve Mexicans shows partiality and discrimination.

Mexico never takes such steps against Central Americans -- Guatemalans, Salvadorans and so forth -- who have to flee their countries because of circumstances they face.

We are talking about a problem with which we are familiar, and even though we do not have the economic power that the United States has we are trying to solve it, placing human rights above racism and exploitation, he said.

The senator for Oaxaca said that emigration of Mexicans has thus far represented a subsidy by our economy to the U.S. economy because certainly not only underprivileged peasants are going there to look for jobs. An increasing number of Mexicans skilled in various trades are also doing so.

Ramirez recalled that it is precisely during times of crisis, recession and economic depression when winds of wrath blow more strongly against undocumented persons and foreign workers in general. This also happens at election time. And now the United States is facing its highest unemployment rate since the 1929 crisis.

He said that the flow of undocumented Mexicans to the United States eases the tensions that arise from unemployment, but it is also of interest to the U.S. economy because it depresses [deprime] real wages, generates consumption and increases production there.

MEXICO 'WILL NOT' MODIFY OIL PRICE POLICY

FL080250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Quito, Ecuador, 7 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will not initiate the fall of prices or modify its export policy in order to contribute in that manner to the reorganization and stabilization of the oil market, Energy Secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa stressed here today.

The Mexican secretary was very clear in noting that the solution to the problem being faced by the international oil market requires a solidarity attitude from all countries.

Speaking at the 10th meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) with representatives of ministers of that branch of the economy from member nations of the organization, the Mexican official noted the need for establishing a long-term solidary policy in which oil producers and consumers participate. He asserted that it is not convenient for anyone to break the stability of the oil market and that everyone should be aware that it is not the task of just one country.

These are difficult moments which require calm to make decisions and one of them, perhaps the most important for the Latin American countries, is to accelerate the march toward building a promising future for our peoples, Labastida Ochoa stated.

Elsewhere in his speech, the secretary of state warned that the world economic recession forces us to intensify the effort aimed at seeking solutions which would assure a better standard of living for the peoples in Latin America, based on a more independent development and with their own resources.

He said he advocates a greater economic cooperation to advance toward the conquest of common objectives which would make it possible for Latin America to overcome problems forced upon it by the crisis. He indicated that the Latin American development must go along with an increasingly more efficient utilization of energy, because the economic and social development and energy development are in indissoluble pair.

Minutes earlier, Labastida conveyed to the Ecuadorean people a message of from the Mexican Government, and expressed the solidarity of his Latin American colleagues with Ecuador, whose coastline is suffering from the effects of flooding. We see in the Ecuadorean people the purest values of honesty and generosity. Ecuador is a democratic and generous country where Latin Americans feel as if they were at their own home, he stated.

MADRID EL PAIS REPORTS SILVA-HERZOG ACTIVITIES

PM081311 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 31 Jan 83 p 38

["P.B." report: "Mexico Attempts To Make Up $5 Billion Credit Sought in Madrid"]

[Text] Madrid [date not given] -- Europe has displayed an "extremely positive" attitude to Mexico's financial liquidity problems, which are of a "short-term" nature and in no way affect its production structure, according to what Mexican Secretary of Finance Jesus Silva-Herzog stated in Madrid on Saturday after meeting Spanish political and economic representatives, including head of government Felipe Gonzalez, Minister of the Economy Miguel Boyer and leaders of the Banco Exterior and the Bank of Spain, as well as Creditor Bank chiefs.

Jesus Silva-Herzog concluded in Madrid a tour which has taken him to several European countries, including France, Britain, the FRG and Italy, with the aim of explaining Mexico's economic situation and attempting to make up the $5 billion in foreign exchange which Mexico needs this year to meet the financial obligations caused by a foreign debt totaling $80 billion and puts the country in second place among the world's most indebted countries.

Of the $5 billion which Mexico urgently needs, $4.8 billion had been secured this weekend, including a Spanish contribution of between $95 million and $98 million, equivalent to 7 percent of Mexico's total $1.3 billion financial debt to Spain, Silva-Herzog stated.

Increasing Exports

Mexico wishes to increase its exports to Spain, and would be prepared to grant a line of credit to facilitate purchases of Mexican products, the Mexican representative said.

The financial facilities are currently being studied with the Spanish Government, he stated.

Nevertheless, in 1982 the economic difficulties forced Mexico to reduce by $9 billion imports which in 1981 reached a total of $24 billion.

General Reduction

This reduction affected goods "from everywhere" and "was not due to a discriminatory policy on the grounds of their origin, still less with Spain, which started from a very high figure for exports," the Mexican representative said, contesting information indicating a reduction of the amount of Spanish Exports well above that experienced by other countries.

Mexican Secretary of Finance Jesus Silva-Herzog -- the first member of President Miguel de la Madrid's cabinet to visit Spain -- described his meeting with Gonzalez as "extremely cordial" and stated that Spain's attitude to Mexico's financial problems is one of "confidence" and "cooperation" on the part of both the public and private sectors.

Mexican Secretary of Finance Jesus Silva-Herzog, who was traveling to Japan on Sunday, said that he had set efforts in motion to resolve the problems with the private banks and Spanish exporters. Mexico, he stated, will fulfill its financial commitments through payment terms which will enable it to fulfill them. It has been agreed to establish a permanent dialogue with the banks while alternatives are studied to resolve the financial and commercial debts, and a working group has been set up to resolve the disagreements concerning the unsecured commercial debt to Spain, for whose registration [registro] there is a deadline.

In addition, following the failure of the OPEC meeting, the Mexican economy, which was forecasting income totaling $15 billion in 1983 thanks to oil, is capable of absorbing a possible fall in the prices of crude, provided that interest rates fall and the market behaves rationally.

A 1-percent reduction in interest rates means $900 million for Mexico, which needs at least 2 years to carry out the program of economic adjustments adopted by President Miguel de la Madrid, Silva-Herzog said.

PRI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ISSUES DECLARATION

PA070327 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Jan 83 p 3

[Declaration released by the Institutional Revolutionary Party's National Executive Committee on 26 January: place not given]

[Text] The leaders of certain business chambers and associations that represent the commercial interests in this country have recently been making political and ideological statements.

In view of this practice, which obviously goes beyond the purposes for which these associations were created, thus violating the legal framework that endorses and gives meaning to their function and nature, the Institutional Revolutionary Party's [PRI] National Executive Committee feels that it is necessary to state the following:

Under the law on chambers of commerce and the law on industry chambers, these organizations, along with the confederations that group them at the national level, are autonomous public institutions, with legal status, under the control of the Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat, organized for the basic purpose of representing the general interests of commerce and industry; to participate in the defense of private interests when it is so required, to consult with the state in order to satisfy their needs, to participate in the promotion of foreign trade and tourism, to promote the development of their tasks and to arbitrate conflicts among their members.

The reason for being of the associations of businessmen and industrialists is the protection of specific interests and the better fulfillment of their economic activity. It is their duty to express opinions -- as they usually do -- on tariffs, taxes, prices, costs and other issues, but nothing authorizes them to carry out political activities or to intervene in ideological debates.

Our party, the PRI, stimulates and sees with great interest the political participation of the citizens, because it feels that this is an important part of the overall process of democratization of Mexican society, a process that this party has called for and encourages.

In Mexico, organized political activity is the concern of the political parties and associations, from their various ideological positions, with their varied possibilities for action, and with their diverse statutory guidelines. The general Constitution of the republic ascribes to them the rank of public-interest organizations, and the laws establish prerogatives for them so they can suitably carry out their work on behalf of political development.

The ruling party, respectful of the autonomous nature of the business chambers that operate in this country, feels it is important to remember this and to point out that, if some of the members of these chambers harbor political concerns, in order to preserve the nation's organic health they must channel these concerns through those parties that respond to their own ideologies.

As both history and its own basic documents define it, the PRI is the popular classes' party. It represents the interests of the large majorities of workers. It strives to satisfy the demands and traditional aspirations of the peasants, the workers and the popular middle classes. The PRI is the fruit of the Mexican revolution, to which it gives life and content in accordance with the social forces that comprise it and the circumstances with which it is periodically faced and which it proceeds to transform. The unpostponable commitment of this political institution and its members, who are subject to statutory discipline, is to strengthen and expand the nation's independence and sovereignty, to expand the path of revolutionary nationalism, to make the exercise of democracy more active and specific, to preserve the Mexican people's freedom-oriented path and to advance toward social justice.

Just as there are channels for the businessmen to express their political activity within Mexico's party pluralism, the limits imposed on the activities of the chambers of commerce and industry have been clearly defined. Their legal objectives do not include the making of either political or ideological pronouncements.

The PRI, therefore, demands strict observance of the law and decisively rejects the business organizations' role as groups for political activity or ideological debate. Furthermore, these practices systematically distort the information on the national government's activities.

The PRI recognizes and upholds the political power as an undeniable expression of the popular and democratic will of the majority. The efforts to erect a so-called economic power in front of the legitimate constitutional power radically oppose the constitutional order, our representative and democratic system and our national sovereignty.

With the utmost determination, our party assumes its political commitment toward the country's majorities. Our party defines its position on this matter and it warns that, in accordance with the law, it is ready to act with all the strength that derives from its national structure, its sectors and its organizations.

DE LA ESPRIELLA NEWS CONFERENCE 4 FEB

PA050050 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 4 Feb 83

[News conference by President Ricardo de la Espriella at the Presidential Palace -- live]

[Text] [Question] [Words indistinct] regarding the statements made by this lady precisely coinciding with the military maneuvers in the area.

[Answer] Yes, Luz Maria [Noli], with pleasure. Mrs Kirkpatrick told us that she is touring Central America at the request of President Reagan. She brought us a very cordial and [word indistinct] message from President Reagan. Basically, her interest is in assuring us that the United States want to do and will do everything possible to find a peaceful negotiated solution through dialogue to the conflict being experienced by our brother countries in Central America and Ambassador Kirkpatrick also wanted to reiterate President Reagan's hope that the problems that afflict the region can be solved by democratic means. I do not know if that answers your question, Luz Maria, but that was basically the main topic of the talks that we held with Mrs Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

[Question] Oswaldo Gudino of Radio Nacional. I would like to ask you: What specific results will the Nagano mission's visit have for our country, apart from the sea-level canal? What economic advantages will our country gain from the Nagano visit? I would like to know that.

[Answer] Mr Nagano is visiting Panama for the second time. He is one of the promoters or the promoter of a sea-level canal on the Isthmus of Panama. He has involved Japan in this. He is coming from the United States, where he held meetings on the subject, and he is coming to Panama for the second time. This time he is accompanied by a delegation of Japanese businessmen, industrialists and bankers who hold top posts in his country. They are reiterating and trying to establish definitive bases for carrying out the studies, first of all. A sea-level canal cannot be built in the wink of an eye. First it is necessary to conduct the necessary studies and those studies have a price.

Panama has already appointed a commission, known as the Tripartite Commission, in which Panama, the United States and Japan are participating. This commission will establish the procedure for defining the conditions under which the studies will be made. Thus, Mr Nagano has brought this group of Japanese to get to know Panama and to get them interested in participating in raising the funds to do the studies on a possible sea-level canal in Panama.

[Question] Radio commentator Pepe Zamora. In the past few days a draft law that would impose a 5-percent tax, basically on professional services, has been under discussion. Several groups have expressed opposition and some have said that there should be more discussion of this. What is the origin of this draft law and what is the executive's official position on this subject at this time?

[Answer] Yes, of course, Mr Zamora. We coul say that this has been a tempest in a teacup. Since last year, international organizations and the Finance Ministry, as well as our budgetary and financial experts, have been analyzing various proposals on how to increase the state's revenues. The matter of the 5- percent tax on services has not been handled properly, because it is not a bill, it is a draft of a possible bill that the executive is expected to analyze along with other options as ways to produce the necessary revenue increase in order to complement the national budget, carry out the public works and meet the government's commitments in this regard.

Therefore, this draft of a possible bill, because of the things that usually happen in Panama, became known to the public and certain groups -- perhaps because of a political bias and others because they would be economically affected -- have raised a great ruckus.

However, so that there will be no doubt on the subject, the personal opinion of the president is that this draft -- since I know a little something about finance and economics -- in my opinion would not be advantageous to the country's economic interests.

[Question] Radio commentator Lucho Pimentel. Mr President, I am somewhat confused. Then how will the funds be replaced?

[Answer] Of course, we have a budget. In the revenue column of the budget presented to the president in late 1982 -- which was approved -- there is an entry of 30 million balboas that should be obtained either from loans or from new taxes or from restrictions imposed on the investments plan. The executive's feeling is that given Panama's economic system, which is based to a great extent on services, and since we have been trying -- because this has been our policy, at least since I took over the presidency -- to promote both local and foreign investment in the country in order to generate more employment, it would be completely contradictory to the policy of the executive to impose a tax on services, which is the major sector for producing income for the state.

Therefore, we believe that the national government has to delete certain allocations from the national budget, improve the administration of the resources that we have, reinforce the National Directorate of Revenues so that it can improve the collection of the present taxes, which are quite large, and improve the collection of the ITBM [sales tax], improve the auditing of companies which have to pay taxes and issue instructions to freeze all allocations for the state's publicity and public relations. There should be negotiations with insurance companies for collective insurance on state property in order to achieve savings in this area. Trips abroad by public officials should be eliminated. Appointments to vacant positions should be frozen. With such a measure, measures on purchasing automobiles and other measures for saving and better administration of national resources, I am sure that we will be able to face up to the budgetary situation that we are facing, without needing to create any kind, absolutely any kind, of new taxes at this time, because I repeat that if we want to stimulate investment and the creation of jobs, then we cannot create new taxes, let alone taxes on services, taxes that generate an inflationary spiral.

[Question] Luz Maria Noli. Mr President, did you discuss this subject with the commander of the national guard?

[Answer] With him and with many other people who are involved in the national government. At noon today I spoke with him by telephone to announce my decision that the executive would not present this bill to the legislative Assembly.

[Question] Julio Miller of Channel 4 Television. Mr President, now that the question of the ITBM has been cleared up, a few hours ago Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica was in Panama. In view of this visit, how can Panama justify the Kindle Libertymilitary exercises, when there was recent objection to the military exercises between Honduras and the United States?

[Answer] Under the terms of the treaties that were signed, the defense of the Panama Canal is the joint responsibility of the armed forces of Panama and the United States. These maneuvers are traditional in Panama; this is not the first time they have been held. They have been held very frequently over the years, with the objective of testing the ability of both forces to confront a possible threat in the area. During his visit, Foreign Minister Paz Barnica reiterated to us Honduras' desire to reach a peaceful solution by dialogue with its neighbor, Nicaragua, to the problems that they are facing.

[Question] Nestor de Icaza or Juan Carrete.

[Answer] You are generally known by that name.

[Question] Of course, thank you. I was somewhat puzzled because when great statesmen visit us they enter the country through the Omar Torrijos Herrera international airport. Yet Mrs Kirkpatrick came through Howard, which is a military base. Excuse me, it was Albrook. I would like to know whether her visit was military or diplomatic.

[Answer] [Laughs] Both, I would say. She is traveling in a military airplane and they can use the bases. A U.S. military airplane has every right to land in a military base. We would definitely have been more pleased had she entered through Panama's international airport.

[Question] Migdalia Fuentes of LA PRENSA. Mr President, based on what you have just said, Panama is entering a period of harsh austerity. I would like to ask if the IMF guidelines are being followed and whether some contingency agreement will be signed with the IMF. The other question, Mr President, is whether this draft tax law is going to create a problem within the cabinet. Do you think that some minister will have to be removed because of this situation?

[Answer] [Laughs] Which question do you want me to answer first? Well, we are negotiating with the IMF. This was one of the topics that we discussed with Mrs Kirkpatrick. We told her that these international organizations are becoming very strict without taking into account the particular characteristics of each country, the IMF is measuring all of us by the same yardstick. The IMF has been exerting a great deal of pressure to have us increase taxes and initiate an austerity program to face up to our financial and budgetary situation. As a result of the negotiations that we have been holding with them, we feel optimistic that we will be able to sign a contingency agreement with them. Such agreements are necessary for the granting of international credits. Therefore, I do believe that the agreements will be signed.

The fact that we are entering a period of austerity and trimming of public expenditures was announced 1 month ago. We want to emphasize the seriousness of the matter. We want to appeal to the civic conscience of the citizenry to call their attention to this situation and to appeal to public officials, minister and directors of autonomous organizations to extend the unrestricted and necessary cooperation that is demanded of them so that this can become a reality.

[Question] Migdalia Fuentes, the second question, Mr President: Is there going to be a cabinet crisis?

[Answer] I foresee no crisis in the cabinet, but that is something that is always a possibility in any political environment.

[Question] Leroy Kittson Hubbard of the "Hot Seat." Mr President, why is it becoming a practice here to begin projects that, if properly explained could be digestible, or acceptable to the public, but which instead are not sold properly? Then, it becomes necessary to retract and then propose them at the least appropriate moment. Any situation of taxes will recall the squandering of millions of dollars here with the social security problem and others, and no one will accept it. This would seem to be a political action, a question of understanding social situation. Moreover, I would like to know how someone could release a bill to the public -- whether or not I speak Spanish well, and I find nothing wrong with this -- carelessly and without instructions from anyone, when the person involved is a member of the cabinet. I would like to know why it is now becoming a practice that, when steps of this kind are taken, the chief of public forces comes out first to say that he made the suggestion, as if the civilian group did not have the proper administrative ability and a better vision.

[Answer] I answer this question with pleasure. First of all, we are not retracting. We cannot retract something that has not been presented. The draft bill has been released because someone removed it clandestinely, perhaps from some public office. That draft bill was released to the public before it had been discussed by the executive. Therefore, that draft bill is one of several options that the state has been [does not conclude sentence]. Another option was to increase the ITBM 5 percent to 8 percent. We also considered that unfair.

The other alternative was to change the structure of the income tax. Another alternative was to impose a tax of from 7 to 15 percent on all imports.

Therefore, we have been considering the budgetary alternatives open to the country with local and international experts. However, we were practically not even given the opportunity to discuss it before this draft -- one has to have a draft in order to have something to discuss -- was already in the street, before the executive was even able to express its position on the subject. That is the truth.

Does anyone else want to ask a question?

[Question] Estribi. Mr President, please allow me a personal indiscretion of thanking you for allowing me to continue with my almost violent program that criticizes the government.

[Answer] Very violent. [Laughter]

[Question] This action speaks highly of your disposition and of democratic conditions. Now, getting to the heart of the matter, I would like to tell you that your most recent meeting with former president Arnulfo Arias Madrid has kicked up quite a storm among the politicians. It is even said that from those talks a formula could emerge for a presidential ticket that could have the support of the opposition as well as the official party. Mr President, how about a clue for those of us that enjoy politics.

[Answer] With pleasure. My talks with Dr Arias were, first of all, talks in which I gave him firsthand information regarding economics, financial and fiscal subjects, problems of the area and national political problems such as the advances of the committee studying the constitutional reforms; programs that the government has to announce the results of these reforms; when we would be able to have the referendum; whether or not the electoral tribunal can fulfill its program for the 1984 elections. All the talks were related to these problems; we exchanged ideas regarding these matters. We have reached no political agreements nor have we made any agreements regarding candidates. Dr Arias did reiterate his wish that we all walk the path of democratization and that what has been scheduled be accomplished.

[Question] Ramon Pereira. You skipped me. Good afternoon, everyone. A little advertising is called for our "Piranas" program. I host the program on Wednesday's and Friday's on Televisora Nacional at 1300. In my most recent program I showed a photograph of one of president Remon's -- the late president, may he rest in peace -- press conferences. Those press conferences were held with the presence of the whole executive branch, all the ministers. Mr President, I believe yours has left you like an orphan, a bit alone. It would be worthwhile to make a note of this kind of thing although I still don't have my professional credentials because they say I don't have enough credits or whatever, and I have already presented all kinds of paperwork. Next time I hope your whole cabinet, including the comptroller, will be present.

Now comes the question, Miss Noli. It is not really a question, it is more of a concern for the gentleman, who I am told is in the gallery -- oh boy, the whole corps is in the gallery today. They are not sitting in front row; they went high class.

Mr President, when you explained the problem of the tax project which was made public in a sneaky manner when it was not even a project -- as you said -- and so forth, it was nothing, nothing happened. But in that nothing there is a concern for us, Mr President; we know about the country's economic situation and this question is to set worry aside. If you want to answer you can, otherwise, leave well enough alone.

Mr President, you said that all necessary measures will be taken not to exceed the budget. It will be overdrawn and we know it because of all the existing increases and the agreement you made with the doctors -- it is good and we congratulate you for having met with them and reaching an agreement -- call for spending, investments. All the gradual increases that were agreed on are not included in the budget. They are also asking you to visit the hospital in Colon. The doctors will also be asking for something. Then the concern that we, especially at Radio Mia, have is that projects are going to be paralyzed, no more appointments will be made and the rope is going to break at its weakest point, Mr President. That is the question.

[Answer] By no means. The budget is well organized. The projects anticipated by the budget will be carried out. When we say that there will be no more appointments we mean that we are not going to fill vacancies as they occur. Right now we have vacancies and we are working. That means that those positions were not needed or that you can do without them and this is a great savings. What we have to do -- and I repeat this -- is apply the best possible rules of public administration. We must request payments of the taxes that are already in force and administer the country correctly and we will be able to live with this budget. We are not aware of situations. Of course, we are not God and therefore we cannot say what is going to happen in the future. What if there is some eventuality or a catastrophe? Nevertheless, should something come up we will just have to stop some work to face the new situation.

But the budget has been well planned. The wage increases will be given. Wage increases are planned for teachers, professors, doctors, nurses, nurses aides, National Guard and for the public employees. This is going to be done. We have calculated that with the proper administration and tax collection, the state will have a larger income. We have discovered that we spend, the government spends, too much for public relations and insurance. All this can be adjusted. If we are experiencing a time of financial crisis, I believe it is best to make these adjustments rather than place new taxes on the citizens. Logically, this seems to be the most reasonable course to follow.

Thank you.

AMADO DISCUSSES MEETING WITH KIRKPATRICK

PA050227 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Specific subjects dealing with the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties were the main points of the meeting between Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado and Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

[Begin recording] [Amado] There was no set agenda. It was a very open conversation; that is it was a conversation in which the distinguished visitor was highly receptive to Panama's opinions on various aspects of the Central American region, Panama's viewpoints on the bilateral operations between Panama and the United States in the area of trade and economic aid and cooperation and also on the subject of the process of implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. We also took advantage of the opportunity to touch on some aspects of the international organizations such as the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement and some aspects of the OAS.

[Question] What was discussed on the specific topic of the implementation of the canal treaties?

[Answer] We discussed the difficulties that Law 96-70 creates and the importance that this U.S. legal instrument be reviewed so that this revision will lead to the elimination of a number of inclusions that do not permit a much more effective and agile implementation because Law 96-70 goes against the letter and spirit of the canal treaties since it creates a number of conditions and ties the mechanism of the treaties to the U.S. Government and executive branch. [end recording]

JAPANESE INDUSTRIALIST ON SEA-LEVEL CANAL

PA071731 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Japanese industrialist Shigeo Nagano today said that the Japanese Government will very soon authorize funds for feasibility studies of a sea level canal through Panama.

In a news conference this afternoon, Nagano said that during his visit to Panama he has confirmed that Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and National Guard Commander Gen Ruben Dario Paredes are interested in carrying out the sea level canal project.

Nagano said that Japan is interested in participating in the project because it is the second largest user of the canal, the first being the United States. Moreover, 42 percent of the merchandise traversing the Panama Canal is destined for Japan, Nagano said.

The Japanese industrialist said the feasibility studies on a sea level canal through Panama will take 2 years.

Nagano Ends Visit

PA071920 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Feb 83 p A-1

[Text] Yesterday morning Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industries, left for home with his delegation via Pan Am after having spent 4 days in Panama at the government's invitation. Nagano and his delegation of 62 Japanese businessmen and industrialists were interested in the opportunities that Panama offers for possible investments.

They were seen off at Gen Omar Torrijos international airport by Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, National Guard chief of staff, representing the government and the National Guard Command. Noriega was accompanied by Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado, high government officials and representatives of the Japanese mission in Panama.

During his stay in Panama City, Nagano had important meetings and interviews with Panamanian businessmen and high-level government officials.

SPECIAL OAS MEETING ON CANAL TOLLS VIEWED

PA041842 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru today will ask the presidency of the Special Committee on Consultation and Negotiations, a special OAS organization headquartered in Washington, for an extraordinary meeting in view of the imminent increase of the Panama Canal tolls. The four nations expressed their concern over the economic effects on international trade that these readjustments might cause.

The Panama Canal Binational Committee, comprising U.S. and Panamanian representatives, has recommended the toll increase because of the need to fully maintain this inter-oceanic way. The recommendation for the increase will be considered by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who must make a decision before 28 February.

PANAMA-HONDURAS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE 5 FEB

PA052143 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Feb 83, pp A-1, B-15

["Text" of Panama-Honduras joint communique issued on 4 February at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry by visiting Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III]

[Text] Responding to a cordial invitation by Panamanian Foreign Minster Juan Jose Amado III, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica visited the Republic of Panama from 2 to 4 February 1983. He was accompanied on his visit by Ambassadors Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro and Ricardo Arturo Pineda Milla.

The Honduran foreign secretary and his retinue were received by their excellencies President Ricardo de la Espriella and Vice President Jorge E. Illueca, with whom he exchanged views on topics of interest to the two countries and reaffirmed the ties of sincere friendship that happily exist between the two governments and peoples.

The talks between the two foreign ministers were held in a climate of great cordiality and mutual understanding. They discussed economic topics and international politics, broached the current situation of the Central American and Caribbean region and reviewed bilateral relations.

In discussing the complex situation of the Central American and Caribbean region, they agreed that one of the principal problems is the persistence of serious internal structural imbalances, unfortunately heightened by the crudest manifestations of violence and by the deterioration of the world economy in the last decade, especially affecting the developing countries.

They expressed great concern at the acute tensions existing in the region, which must be resolved to prevent even greater consequences, not only to the countries directly affected by such tensions, but to the peace and secuirty of the Western Hemisphere.

Therefore, they expressed the often-stated purpose of their respective governments to promote peace in the area, and noted the need to incorporate the valuable contributions and necessary support of other countries of the American community of nations.

They expressed their hope and interest that mechanisms of reconciliation, at both the national and international levels, will be established to promote dialogue and political understanding and to end the serious conflicts and international tensions that these provoke.

In this respect, the foreign ministers viewed as indispensable the need to redouble efforts to strengthen the various initiatives aimed at securing a stable peace in the region based on social justice; the effective exercise of political, economic, and social democracy; and international security and cooperation; and to reach agreements to achieve these purposes.

They agreed that such worthy objectives can only be achieved through the application of procedures for peaceful solutions of controversies as established by international law and confirmed in the UN and OAS Charters.

They reiterated their governments' respect for the principles of international justice, equal sovereignty of the states, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, the right of self-determination of the peoples, ideological pluralism and faithful compliance with international treaties.

They condemned any foreign intervention in the area and the attempts to subvert the democratic institutions. They also condemned terrorism, the arms and drug traffic and, in general, all acts intended to compromise or destabilize the government that each one of the peoples of the area, making use of the principle of self-determination, should elect freely through the authentic expression of the people's sovereignty.

They voiced their concern over the arms buildup underway in the region; over the increased military forces, exceeding those strictly required for the security of each nation; and over the presence of foreign military advisers and forces in the area. They agreed that every effort should be made to achieve disarmament in the region, as well as the elimination of foreign advisers and forces, which tend to change the nature of the region's identity.

They reaffirmed their faith in the effectiveness of dialogue at multilateral and bilateral levels to avoid conflicts, reduce tensions and find solutions which, through the participation of other interested nations, may lead to detente and to the strengthening of peace and democracy.

They emphasized the OAS' constructive role as a forum to discuss and reconcile hemispheric problems, and to unpostponable need to find ways to strengthen the OAS and make it more effective for such solutions.

They reiterated support for the upcoming foreign ministers' meeting as being preparatory for a future meeting of the hemisphere's chiefs of state and government.

Concerning the North-South dialogue, the two foreign ministers agreed that the economic problems affecting the developing nations deserve greater attention from the international community, particularly from the industrialized countries. They recognized the need for urgent global negotiations to establish a new internationl economic order based on the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit.

The ministers expressed interest in promoting the South-South dialogue. In this respect, they agreed to intensify their countries' participation in SELA.

They will exhort the governments of the EEC member nations, the United States of America, Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia, as well as other friendly nations and the international financing organizations, to continue their cooperation, attention and support for all projects designed to stabilize and strengthen the social, economic and financial conditions of the Central American and Caribbean nations. This support should be enough to ensure their development under freedom and social justice.

The two foreign ministers noted the importance of the role of the United Nations, through its organizations and special conferences, in promoting the social and economic development of the member states less favored by the current international economic order.

The Panamanian foreign minister briefed the Honduran foreign secretary on the meeting of foreign ministers held 8 and 9 January 1983 at Contadora Island, in which an appeal was made by Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela to all the countries of the Central American region so that, through dialogue in favor of peace and negotiations, tensions might be reduced and the bases established for a lasting climate of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among the states of the region.

The Honduran foreign secretary expressed recognition to his Panamanian counterpart for the important and constructive efforts undertaken by Panama as a full-fledged member of the Nonaligned Movement and of its Coordinating Bureau, and both ministers agreed on the importance of expanding the participation of Latin American nations as members observers. The Panamanian foreign minister expressed the total support of his country for the petition made by Honduras to be a permanent observer of the Nonaligned Movement.

Regarding bilateral relations, and aware of the need for closer cooperation to achieve the socioeconomic development of their countries, the ministers expressed their firm determination to strengthen the existing ties between the governments and peoples.

The ministers reaffirmed in this sense their interest in intensifying commercial and other relations between Honduras and Panama. They expressed their congratulations for the positive results of the working meeting in which the recently concluded free trade and preferential exchange treaty was studied.

The Honduran foreign secretary voiced the solidarity of his country with the Panamanian Government and people for the faithful fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. They also expressed their satisfaction with the Panamanian jurisdictional advances derived from the execution of the treaties, and came out in favor of absolute respect for the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal.

The Honduran foreign secretary renewed the total support of his country for the candidacy presented by Panama to occupy the presidency of the 38th General Assembly of the United Nations.

For his part, the Panamanian foreign minister expressed the solidarity of his country with the Honduran Government and people in their effort to consolidate and develop the current democratic and pluralist process in Honduras. They also expressed their satisfaction with the peace proposal promoted by the government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

Finally, in concluding his visit, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica stated his sincere appreciation to Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado for the warm reception and courtesies accorded him and the members of his entourage, and he extended to the Panamanian foreign minister the most cordial invitation of the Honduran Government and people to visit that country, an invitation which was accepted for the coming month of April.

Panama, 4 February 1983

Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign secretary

Juan Jose Amado III, Panamanian foreign minister

ARIAS CALDERON CALLS FOR GOODING'S RESIGNATION

PA082235 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Feb 83 p 1A

[Text] Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party, yesterday called for the finance minister's resignation. Arias Calderon told LA PRENSA:

By announcing that the new tax bill was being withdrawn, President De la Espriella has removed a source of grave concern for all Panamanians, especially poor and middle class families, and he has proven that the democratic opposition and the unions were right. He has acknowledged that through a better collection of the existing taxes, a reduction of unnecessary expenses and a better administration of public funds, the budget could be executed without creating a new tax that would have further discouraged the economy, which is already in a state of decline. Had it not been for those of us who made the bill known and opposed it, the bill would have been unexpectedly approved just before Mardi Gras.

In addition, the executive branch has shown a serious incoherence. The president asserted that the bill contradicted his policy and was unnecessary. He also said that the cabinet had not approved it. However, the finance minister defended the bill publicly on behalf of the executive branch, the vice president met with the government's legislators and with the members of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] to plan the approval of the bill and the official media defended it with offensive criticism against those of us who opposed it. In these circumstances, a ministerial change is mandatory, beginning with the finance minister's resignation.

The role played by the General Staff in this matter pitifully highlights the executive branch's subordination. Once more, the basic need to achieve democratization by means of substantial constitutional changes that would assign a professional role to the National Guard, away from repeated interventions in all of the government's activities, has been made clear.

BRIEFS

NEW DIGEDECOM DIRECTOR -- Enrique Ruidiaz has been appointed the director of the General Directorate for Community Development, Digedecom. He replaces Rigoberto Paredes, who is the new secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Feb 83 p 8-A PA]

NEW COMMERCE CHAMBER BOARD -- The new Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama has assumed office. It is headed for the second consecutive term by Dominador (Kaiser) Bazan. [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Feb 83 PA]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE INTERVIEW ON POLITICAL ISSUES

PA090032 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Interview granted by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to Panamanian Journalist Omayra "Mayin" Correa for her "Special Edition" program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, please correct me if my information about Costa Rican political affairs is wrong. I have observed that the forces that might somehow be disrupting your administration come from inside, that is, from deputies of your party and from another faction of your party that is exerting pressure to reform the Constitution. I understand that former President Daniel Oduber wants this. This has caused internal pressure within your party and the government itself, even causing clashes among your ministers. Could this, added to the great external pressure from your neighbors -- including specific actions such as the assassination attempt against yourself and terrorist acts within Costa Rica during your administration -- entail some kind of danger for Costa Rica's political and economic situation?

[Answer] Look, the only negative opposition that I have had during these past 9 months has come from the extreme Marxist-Leninist sector in this country. There have been attempts to destabilize my government from abroad, such as encouraging subversive groups, and there has been social agitation due to the obvious deterioration of the purchasing power of the workers' salaries caused by devaluation and inflation. I must tell you -- even though the extreme Marxist-Leninist sector dislikes it and has attacked me for this -- that there have been open intentions to destabilize our country. They have failed in this but have succeeded in damaging the economy and our efforts to increase the country's production.

There is also a democratic opposition from political groups that do not belong to the Marxist-Leninist philosophy. They have philosophies different from those of the National Liberation Party that nominated me. However, I must admit that aside from some outbursts and isolated acts of misunderstanding, the democratic opposition has acted in a responsible way. They have become aware that if the country is destabilized they will be swept away too, so they have not resorted to these tactics.

Likewise, I have had internal party problems. My party has a wide variety of hues. We have agreed on fundamentals concerning democracy, liberty, the promotion of social justice and economic development. However, there are clashes of personalities. We have not been able to avoid this. I also admit that some of the most uncomfortable instances during these past 9 months have come from clashes with deputies or from a lack of coordination among some top government officials. Nevertheless, I believe that this can be adjusted and solved little by little.

[Question] You have omitted something: Would you, as a leader of your country and your party, be ready to fight for constitutional reform in Costa Rica that would allow reelection -- perhaps even for yourself, for former President Daniel Oduber or for any other [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Thrity-three years have passed since we created the present Constitution, and there have been many changes in its structures, in the historical circumstances and in our people's demands.

Therefore, it would be advisable to effect an integral reform of our political constitution. Where I have clashed with those who want to promote an integral reform of the constitution is on the fact that I have established one condition; a constituent assembly can only be convoked or do its work based on a political consensus that includes all the political parties. It is not advisable or in the country's interests to have a constitutent assembly convoked and dominated by only one political sector. The Magna Carta of a country, above all of a country with such a tradition of abiding by the law, is sacred and cannot be manhandled or changed often. If we achieve a wide consensus, I too would agree; but we have not reached that consensus.

Another argument I have made is the crisis. Considering the crisis in which we find ourselves, to divide Costa Ricans on the basis of ideas regarding constitutional reform would be very dangerous. We need a national consensus to face our monetary, economic, social and international problems. If we entered into a dispute over a constitutent assembly, electoral rivalry would inevitably arise to see which party would have more representatives. I think the crisis is bad enough now without thinking about a constitent assembly or the specific point of reelection.

I have declared myself against reelection. Not that I am influenced by having lived in Mexico for 6 years and having been very involved in the social, labor and political struggles of that country; but I am against it because of Costa Rica's historical experience. In studying our history we find that the most serious conflicts Costa Rica has had since it became an independent republic in 1821 have been caused by attempts at reelection.

[Question] Please tell us, how are relations between you and the Sandinist government?

[Answer] Our relations are bad; why use a diplomatic euphemism and say they are delicate? No, no, no. Our relations are bad, but not because of us; not because of us. Even before the elections in which I was chosen president of the republic, the Nicaraguan radio issued a manifesto saying that the Costa Rican elections were a farce. They said the elections were a farce, that these were elections of a boureoise democracy, and so forth. Then raids by the Nicaraguan Army began at the border area. These raids have kept the peasants in fear. Then they stopped respecting our perpetual rights of navigation based on the 1858 treaties and on the 1888 Cleveland findings that reaffirmed this right.

Then a tremendous campaign of criticism against the Costa Rican Government began. They criticized our economic situation, the poverty in which our people live and so forth, and they even called me the Central American Pinochet. It is strange that this absolutely hostile and aggressive attitude exists between two neighboring countries, between two peoples that love each other; and it is strange that it should be adopted toward a country that was committed to Nicaragua and to its people during the struggle against the Somoza dynasty.

Where lies the problem? Costa Rica believes in nonintervention; Costa Rica believes in self-determination. Costa Rica believes that although we have different political ideas we can coexist, respect each other and so forth.

We are not renouncing our position, and we are ready for any effort aimed at detente. We are ready to show that coexistence with respect is possible between two regimes with different political outlooks. I hope the commanders will change their minds.

[Question] What were the reason for and consequences of the recent dismantling of anti-communist counterrevolutionary camps?

[Answer] First, this is nothing new. Since we came to power we have declared that without detracting from our powerful tradition of political asylum Costa Rica would not allow violent warmongering actions to be organized against any country in the Central American area.

We have always upheld our position of not allowing camps. We carried out a new operation to discover camps, and the camps we found were all abandoned. We are under the impression -- we still do not have all the data on the investigations -- that these camps figured in actions mounted from early 1982 and through part of our administration which began in March. These are abandoned and dismantled camps. This means that there was some action, but the fact that we discovered them proves that we are sincere in our position.

VOLIO DISCUSSES REGIONAL PEACE INITIATIVES

PA090314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0142 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Feb (EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez announced today in Mexico that Costa Rica is willing to forget its peace proposal for Central America and study other pacification plans for the area. The Costa Rican foreign minister said at a news conference that during his meeting today with his Mexican counterpart, Bernardo Sepulveda, he had expressed his willingness to consider any peace initiative for Central America, whether old or new.

The minister stressed that the Central American peoples' suffering is such that nobody can believe that his peace initiatives are the best or the only ones. Volio said that he is not concerned over the existence of various viewpoints on the various peace initiatives for the region, so long as all of them serve the same purpose.

He recalled that during a recent trip to Caracas he publicly praised the Mexican-Venezuelan peace proposal, adding that this proposal is gaining ground and that Costa Rica will continue to endorse that plan. Volio, who arrived in Mexico yesterday for an official visit that concludes tomorrow, explained that Costa Rica is anguished over the possibility that many of the peace initiatives will never materialize "to save Central America from the mire."

According to the Costa Rican foreign minister, if Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez makes a peace proposal for the region, the proposal will be heeded. "I hope he makes a proposal," he said, while commenting on Gonzalez, whom he described as "our brother in the cause."

Volio said that Costa Rica is concerned over peace with its neighbor Nicaragua, and said that he has tried to go to Managua to speak to the Sandinist leaders. He added that if Nicaragua attacks them, as it "is currently doing," it will find the firmest resistance from the Costa Rican people.

He recalled that Nicaragua has shown its hostility toward Costa Rica on a number of occasions, and he mentioned the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting held in Managua in January, during which, he said, Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega attacked his country.

He stressed that Costa Rica has its own autonomous foreign policy, "without being anybody's instrument," except the instrument of peace. He also denied that his country harbors an aggressive stance toward Nicaragua.

He insisted that disarmament must be complete and that the peoples are the only ones who should decide the fate of their own countries, "since votes, not weapons, are the only things that can resolve problems. Democracy should be given the chance to prove this."

Volio added that the present situation in several Central American countries, excluding Costa Rica, derives from 40 or more years of repressive regimes. The Costa Rican foreign minister stressed that we are challenged to suggest viable formulas and achieve peace in the area. "We must be persistent in the search for peaceful solutions," he underscored.

Finally, Volio said that during his 2-hour talk with Sepulveda they reviewed the situation in Central America and discussed all that has been done in connection with the search for peace.

OIJ SEARCHING FOR EXTREMISTS IN LIMON PROVINCE

PA081831 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] At 1500 yesterday, a patrol of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, supported by rural guardsmen, combed the zone of Carbon, near Talamanca, Limon Province, in an effort to locate a group which has been trained in guerrilla warfare. Last weekend the group robbed a banana company office, taking 450,000 colones in cash and several checks for an undisclosed amount which was going to be used to pay the workers at La Elenita banana plantation.

The OIJ is also investigating reports that in recent weeks a group of men have been stealing food and other goods around Talamanca. Area residents said they have seen individuals and groups training nearby. To date, the OIJ has not confirmed these rumors. No one has been arrested and the authorities still have not established the caliber of the bullet that killed 23-year-old rural guard (Harold Lee Thompson).

NEW PARTY ANNOUNCES FORMATION, OBJECTIVES

PA080127 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 30 Jan 83 p 22A

[Paid advertisement of the newly formed National Defense Party; capitalized passages published in uppercase boldface]

[Excerpts] We proudly publish our column today at the beginning of 1983, yesterday we were an initiative, an idea; today we are a reality. We are a party registered on a NATIONAL SCALE with all the rights and obligations that the law dictates.

A group of Costa Ricans concerned for the well-being of the country and its citizens decided to found a political party to safeguard liberty, truth and those binding traditions passed from generation to generation, a valuable legacy that has given shape and meaning to being a Costa Rican.

Conscious that the historic moment demands as an unavoidable duty that we defend our country from foreign ideologies, it is also our obligation to defend liberty, human rights and the right to resist oppression whenever necessary. Moreover, in everyday life we must defend the right to think, talk, write, publish, work, produce, trade, consume and all those acts that can be carried out without harming others.

The name chosen for the party is most appropriate, the NATIONAL DEFENSE PARTY [Partido Defensa Nacional] a beautiful name that is in itself a significant message.

The founders of the NATIONAL DEFENSE PARTY have given and continue to give their knowledge and labor for the proper development of the country. Among them are laborers, peasants, teachers, youths, students, housewives, office workers, technicians, professionals, merchants and businessmen. The modern and productive activities of the entire country are represented.

[Signed] The National Executive Committee
President: J. Francisco Herrera Romero
Secretary: Maria Eugenia Hidalgo de Saenz
Treasurer: Emerita Cordova Arrieta
Vice President: Abelardo Duran V., and L Diego Herrera Marin

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON ON RESIGNATION FROM ASSEMBLY POST

PA090052 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Raul Beltran report from the Constituent Assembly]

[Excerpts] The Constituent Assembly is continuing at noon today the plenary session that was scheduled to discuss various matters of general interest. Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the assembly, will resign from his position in early April or late March, as soon as the constitution has been drafted and the Constituent Assembly becomes the legislative assembly.

This morning there was heated debate during the Constituent Assembly sessions. The deputies demanded that D'Aubuisson keep his word, given last week, that he would withdraw from his position as assembly president if the assembly ratified or refused to reconsider decisions made at the plenary session of 27 January.

The YSKL News Service now broadcasts for you with pleasure the statements made by deputies Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Dr Ricardo Gonzalez Camacho, Jose Alberto Buendia Flores, Dr Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo and Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson himself. Listen to the first difficulties that cropped up within the national congress, when the president of the assembly was asked to keep his word regarding the resignation that he had announced to the local and international press and the Salvadoran people. Deputy Castillo Claramount speaks first.

[Begin recording] [Castillo Claramount[[words indistinct] In this petition and also told international and national media about your personal decision to quit as president of the Constituent Assembly. On that occasion, Mr President, you presented in Tuesday's sessions as an introductory point in the agenda a personal proposal of a personal nature in which you linked your remaining as assembly president to the decision of the plenum on a motion submitted by you calling for the plenum to annul the resolutions of the 27 January sessions, which were instead ratified again in that session. As you will recall, Mr President, your motion was rejected by the majority of the plenum. It was rejected because of the conditions you set to remain as president of the assembly.

We wish to note, Mr President, that at no time did the political parties represented here -- specifically the Christian Democratic Party, which I represent -- promote or use any strategy seeking to remove you from the post of assembly president. The political event related to your remaining or not remaining was a political fact created, promoted and developed by you personally.

In view of that circumstance, Mr President, and since this event reached the national and international media, and given the strife-torn situation of the country, Mr President, and the fact that a move of this sort would do nothing but bring another element of discord rather than one of tranquillity, we thought, Mr President, that the deputies and the Salvadoran people whom we represent at this moment [words indistinct] that you give us a sound, decisive, firm explanation, so that you either fulfill what you expressed publicly or adopt a different attitude and [words indistinct] solely and exclusively based on the respect that we merit and the Salvadoran people merit also.

[D'Aubuisson] Having heard the statements of Dr Gonzalez Camacho, Dr Guevara Lacayo and Deputy Buendia Flores, I reiterate that yesterday the leadership began to discuss what we now have before us. As Deputy Buendia Flores asked, my resignation will be...[changes thought] He says that I am free to say whether I will remain or leave today or tomorrow. We will finish the political constitution because we are going to convoke permanent sessions of the the commission drafting the political constitution. We plan on finishing it before the first week of April, or in late March, so as to leave the constitution, which is our foremost obligation.

Then, gentlemen, we will reorganize the leadership, when this assembly becomes a legislative assembly. This is my final answer. I will not continue to belabor the previous incident, because in any event some of those who have spoken are also the originators of the conflict that has taken up almost two sessions on this topic under discussion. But I also reiterate something else that was not mentioned in this session. I have always stressed that we strive in all circumstances involving parties. principles, and party positions to work in favor of national unity, true national unity, so that we jointly tackle the principal problems of our country. We have spoken of the problem of subversion and the economic situation. Therefore, I always tried; and I am sure that I have not been offensive toward any of you in my previous statements. I will not delve into this, but I do believe that at this time some words have been said that are not in keeping with this situation, in which we are striving for mutual respect. I think that after this situation is resolved, a statement will be issued with the agreement of the entire board of directors. We will now proceed to the next item, which is the reading of correspondence. [end recording]

ARMY REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR SOCIEDAD

PA080318 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] San Francisco Gotera, 5 Feb -- A military source has reported that a long and bloody battle whose results cannot yet be predicted has been waged since yesterday noon, when several hundred terrorists were ambushed near the town of Sociedad, Morazan. The guerrillas who are fleeing toward La Union have been cornered by military forces that were waiting for them at the entrance to that department, it has been reported. It is estimated that there are about 300 rebels, many of whom have already been killed, the source added. In yesterday's action, the army lost six soldiers and one cadet.

REBEL SAYS U.S. FAVORS USE OF 'PEACE FORCE'

PA081332 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Misael Gallardo, rebel leader at the Guazapa Front, said that the U.S. Government is suggesting that a peace force intervene in El Salvador.

Gallardo referred to Gen Wallace Nutting's statement to the U.S. Congress in which Nutting said that in El Salvador a political solution is not possible if order is not achieved first. The guerrilla commander drew a connection between General Nutting's statement and Kirkpatrick's tour of the region. This is a political-military formula intended to cover up the defeat of the Salvadoran Government with greater intervention. Gallardo added: In our country there is a serious power crisis that has forced the United States to take over the political and military leadership to delay the defeat.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RELEASES COMMUNIQUE

PA062244 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Jan 83 p 7

["National and international communique" released by the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador in Managua on 28 January]

[Text] To the public:

President Ronald Reagan fosters the continuation and worsening of violations to the rights of the individual and of the Salvadoran people [underlined passage as published], as was to be expected from an administration that scorns peace and violates the sacred right to life and the peoples' inalienable right to self-determination.

ON 21 January of this year, the U.S. President certified for the third time that the Salvadoran regime has made "progress" in human rights. According to President Reagan, progress has been made in El Salvador in terms of the elements included in Section 728 of the act on international security and cooperation for development, which the U.S. Congress approved in 1981. Section "D" of this document demands that the President prove to Congress that respect for human rights has improved in El Salvador and that political and economic reforms have been implemented to benefit the people, before continuing to provide economic and military aid to the Salvadoran regime.

Civilian, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the peoples' inalienable right to self-determination (established in Article 1 of the international pact on economic, social and cultural rights, as well as in the international pact on civil and political rights), were violated both institutionally and structurally throughout 1982, despite Reagan's certification on 27 July of that year and again on 21 January 1983.

Violation of These Rights in El Salvador, Despite the Expectation of Improvement.

Due to the elections held in March, the statistics on assassinations, arrested persons, detainees, missing persons, political prisoners, refugees, etc., show that these have not only continued but, worse yet and even more serious, there has been both a qualitative and quantitative intensification of these violations. The sacred right to life, which is established in the universal human rights declaration and in the political constitution of El Salvador, has been continuously violated with methods that are increasingly incredible and irrational.

A total of 12,617 people were killed in 1982. The right that protects the individual both nationally and internationally against the use of torture does not exist in our country.

The CDHES [Human Rights Commission of El Salvador] has published a number of testimonies by former detainees, proving that the Salvadoran regime's repressive machinery resorts to torture and degrading treatment. The right to freedom and personal security has been invalidated through Decree 507... which is a veritable legal deformity. The right to hold peaceful meetings and to organize or join unions has been systematically violated. An example: The members or the Executive Council of Andes 21 June [Salvadoran National Teachers Association 21 June] were arrested on 20 August 1982 while meeting to discuss the teachers' problems. In addition, the U.S. Government has violated our political rights, sponsored the physical elimination of opponents and encouraged our agro-exporting economy and the concentration of wealth in a few hands. All this has been done within a framework of exploitation and oppression, which has culminated in state-sponsored terrorism to eliminate the most minimal opposition or struggle for the attainment of our violated rights and, consequently, of our true independence. We are regarded as objects, and we are being denied the right to choose our own destiny and to exercise our self-determination.

For Mr Reagan's administration, when one of the peoples included in what they describe as their "area of influence and hegemony" decides to defend their rights, to liberate themselves from exploitation and oppression, their capacity to make that decision is not acknowledged. They are accused of "plotting," of being involved with "international communism"; and using the name of democracy to justify the use of genocidal methods, crimes are committed against mankind.

For the United States, the fact that the poor peoples decide to obtain their fundamental rights is equivalent to a crime punishable by death. When those oppressed peoples decide to fight for a piece of bread, a roof, an education or medicine within the framework of freedom, it is a crime punished by genocide. They send in advisers who are expert in the use of tortures and lethal chemicals, who "donate bullets and powerful weapons" and millions of dollars for "development" to the repressive dictatorships, to the local instruments for the preservation of a status quo marked by poverty and the domination of our countries. The Salvadoran people, however, have become aware of this harsh reality through their daily experience, and they have decided to obtain their fundamental rights in a legitimate and legal struggle that is morally endorsed by the Catholic Church's doctrine and was set forth in the declaration on the rights of the peoples (Algiers, 4 July 1976).

The people's decision is irreversible, despite the state-sponsored terrorism that caused over 42,000 victims from 15 October 1979 until December 1982.

1. We condemn U.S. interventionism in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.
2. We blame the U.S. Government, the Salvadoran regime and their allies for the violation of the rights of these peoples at the level of crimes against mankind.
3. We demand from the U.S. Government the immediate suspension of its economic and military aid to the Salvadoran Government.

4. We conclude that human rights are not an abstract concept to which only those who have economic and military power can appeal. Instead, those rights become effective when the peoples can effectively enjoy a means of livelihood, culture, freedom, equality and participation; in other words, man's fulfillment within the framework of a social, humane and just structure, enabling him to exercise his self-determination and to shape his own destiny within his own historical and geographical reality.

[Following statistics contained in boxes at end of communique, no time given]

Selective murders:	9,225
Massacres:	3,362
Total number of selective murders and massacres:	12,617
[all figures as published]	
Political prisoners:	
Children	17
Women	180
Men	503
Total	700

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Garcia Ridiculed

PA072033 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The control over a large part of Usulutan Department and the seizure of the city of Berlin have been described as the FMLN's largest military victory. The defeat of the four special battalions in the biggest military concentration in Morazan Department, the dislodging of the Atonal Battalion from the town of Meanguera with a high number of casualties and the demoralization of the dictatorship's troops in Morazan are some of the biggest defeats that the Salvadoran dictatorship has ever suffered.

It is being said throughout the world that the FMLN is winning the war. The FMLN is going to win the war. The crushing defeat suffered by the dictatorship in Usulutan and Morazan now forces it to justify its military incapacity. In the face of defeat, Garcia replies with lies. He now claims that 2,000 armed men supposedly landed on the coasts of Usulutan to join the FMLN. Garcia's efforts are ridiculous. Rather than justifying his defeat and military incapacity, he makes a fool of himself. A revolutionary army that is winning the war and that has more than enough Salvadoran hands to take up the weapons and the hundreds of rifles that we have seized from the dictatorship does not need reinforcements.

General Garcia is the one who needs reinforcements, and his new ridiculous invention is nothing but justification for the intervention of U.S. troops in El Salvador. In the face of the military incapacity of the high command, they are now claiming, as they said in March or December 1982, that they have seized Radio Venceremos equipment. Radio Venceremos continues to transmit under the very noses of the dictatorship's special battalions.

In the face of the crushing defeat in Morazan and Usulutan and in the face of the courage and heroism of the FMLN combatants, General Garcia now claims that the guerrillas use, as he says, little bags the content of which gives them strength and courage in battle. If a Nobel prize for ridiculousness and defeat existed, General Garcia would surely have won it this year. If Garcia's story about the little bags were true, he and Domingo Monterrosa [commander of the Atlacatl Battalion], who are so brave when they murder children by bombing the country's cities and cantons but not very effective in the face of the guerrillas, should send to the United States for some of the little bags to see whether they give them courage.

FMLN Captures San Jose Guayabal

PA080353 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Our people have achieved another victory with the capture of the town of San Jose Guayabal. FMLN forces started attacking San Jose Guayabal at 2300 on 5 February. We fought against the civil defense, the National Guard and Army reinforcements coming up the highway from Tonacatepeque to San Jose Guayabal. We held the town of San Jose Guayabal from 2300 on 5 February to 1100 on 6 February, showing once again the high command's inability to reinforce its positions, even those just a few kilometers from the capital city.

In this operation our revolutionary army inflicted 30 casualties on the enemy -- 10 killed and 20 wounded. He recovered two G-3 rifles and two Czechoslovak rifles and took two prisoners of war. On our part we had only two men slightly wounded. This information has been sent from heroic Guazapa hill by Commander (Mizael Gallardo).

Attacks Army Post

PA081927 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front has reported a significant victory achieved by our revolutionary army, as a result of the military operation Revolutionary Heroes of La Sabana, in memory of our companeros who fell in San Vicente in 1981. The operation consisted of annihilating the enemy and occupying their post on El Carmen farm near the Chichontepec volcano in San Vicente.

There were 50 soldiers at this enemy position. The attack on the enemy post, which took place at 2100 on 5 February, resulted in heavy fighting which ended on 7 February at 0700 when the soldiers guarding the post surrendered. They laid down their weapons when they realized that their commanding officers had fled.

As a result of our people's victorious action at the El Carmen farm near the Chichontepec volcano, the FMLN captured 33 prisoners of war. The FMLN killed nine enemy soldiers and wounded six. The FMLN also recovered for our people 36 M-16 rifles, a .30-cal machinegun, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, a TRT-77 military communications radio and a large quantity of ammunition. Three FMLN combatants died heroically in this action. Commander Douglas sent this report from the San Vicente Department.

Radio Chalatenango Taken Over

PA081632 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] On Thursday, 4 February, at 7:30 pm, companeros of our militias took over Radio Chalatenango and transmitted a message to our people. The action lasted 30 minutes.

'Kidnappings' Alleged

PA090349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The U.S. State Department has kidnapped seven Salvadoran citizens and is holding them in the Panama Canal Zone. Two of those being held are small children. We urge the U.S. Congress and the American people to pressure the Reagan administration so it will respect the physical and moral integrity of the seven kidnapped Salvadorans.

HAVANA REPORTS ON LATEST GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA072153 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas have attacked Salvadoran Army installations in Soyapango and Ayutuxtepeque, on the outskirts of San Salvador, as well as a security post at the Mariona jail in San Salvador. Official sources admitted that several soldiers were killed in Soyapango, and that the army used artillery and helicopters in Ayutuxtepeque to repel the rebel attack, but no casualties were reported. A spokesman for the Salvadoran Electric Company reported that three electric poles were destroyed 26 km north of San Salvador, and that as a result of large sector of Chalatenango Department was without power. Military sources admitted that guerrillas control a large part of the important northern main road, and reported clashes in various parts of Usulutan Department.

Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, accused the Salvadoran Air Force of indiscriminately bombing the cantons of Amatitan Arriba, El Chilillo, El Carao, (La Maravilla), San Jacinto and La Burrera in San Vicente Department. The rebel station added that guerrillas forced army troops out of El Copinol and engaged in firece battles near (Los Higos) hill. The station charged that U.S. Air Force planes make at least two flights a day to carry weapons and ammunition to the Salvadoran Army.

Further Havana Report

PA090238 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] FMLN rebels attacked the important city of Jiquilisco in Usulutan Department on Sunday, as well as the town of Sociedad in Morazan. Additional details on both actions were not given. The Salvadoran guerrillas attacked an army headquarters on the slopes of Chinchotepec volvano in Usulutan Department, and in the clash three soldiers were injured. It was also reported that three U.S. military advisers were relieved of their duties in El Salvador for having revealed their direct participation in the clashes against the FMLN.

The measure was basically influenced by the fact that Sgt (Joey Thomas Stanley) was injured last Wednesday when he was machinegunning rebel positions from a helicopter. The replacement of these soldiers shows the validity of the repeated FMLN charges that the U.S. advisers act directly in the war in El Salvador.

Last Sunday in his homily, Arturo Rivera Y Damas, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, demanded an end to indiscriminate bombing by the government air force of areas occupied by the guerrillas in Morazan, Chalatenango and Usulutan Departments. The prelate said that these bombings have caused the death of hundreds of civilians in the last week.

GUATEMALA

U.S. CITIZEN CHARGED WITH TERRORISM RELEASED

PA082136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2117 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Feb (ACAN-EFE_ -- Spanish citizen Maria Monteverde Ascanio and U.S. citizen Michael Glenn Ernest were released today in Guatemala after being detained for 28 days by the special court. Ascanio's lawyer, Alonso Contreas, said that the court ruled in favor of the defendants in view of evidence that proved they were innocent.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON TENSIONS

PA072211 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota (DPA) -- Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica arrived yesterday in Bogota to hold talks with Colombian president Belisario Betancur and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo.

Upon his arrival at Eldorado Airport in Bogota, Paz Barnica gave a press conference. He said that his government completely rejects the possibility of war with Nicaragua. He said that Honduras feels revulsion for war, but he admitted that there have been actions by Nicaragua to destabilize the democratic governments of Honduras and Costa Rica.

Regarding the joint military maneuvers held until yesterday by the U.S. and Honduran armies in an area near the Nicaraguan border, Paz Barnica said these have been carried out since 1965 and have the sole objective of giving the Honduran Army technical and military training. He said that the maneuvers are similar to those being carried out by forces in other countries.

Regarding accusations about alleged Honduran protection of the anti-Sandinists, the Honduran foreign minister said that his country has nearly 40,000 refugees in its territory coming from Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras [as heard], countries that have grave internal problems, and Honduras cannot always control these groups' actions. Paz Barnica accused Nicaragua of carrying out a large and rash arms buildup that endangers peace in Central America.

The Honduran foreign minister supported the Colombian proposal to convoke conferences of Latin American foreign ministers and presidents, and said that these meetings should take place in the near future in order to seek peace formulas for the continent, mainly for the Central America region.

Finally, Paz Barnica said that his visit to Colombia is to sign an agreement for economic aid, review the two countries' agreement on technical cooperation and speak with President Betancur and Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo about the Central America situation.

Charges Cuban Intervention

PA081445 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video In Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Yesterday, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica met with Colombian President Belisario Betancur and asked him, in the name of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, to strengthen the economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. He also requested more cooperation from the Colombian Government to achieve the necessary strengthening of democracy in Central America.

After leaving the meeting with President Betancur, Paz Barnica said it is obvious that Cuba is interfering in Central America through Nicaragua. He said that they would like to see that Cuba is also interested in the peace of the Central American region, just like the United States.

Paz Barnica said that Central America is not a battlefield for the hegemonic struggle being waged between the two powers and added that the problem should not be placed in the context of the East-West confrontation but should be seen as part of the North-South dialogue.

Finally, the Honduran foreign secretary asserted that there are now 15,000 foreign military advisers in Nicaragua. He said those advisers are surely preparing Nicaragua for an eventual war against its Central American neighbors.

HAVANA NOTES END OF 'BIG PINE' MANEUVERS

PA080046 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] The joint Honduran-U.S. warlike exercises called "Big Pine" concluded on Sunday after 6 days of activities that served as an encouragement for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who operate from Honduran territory. Some 4,000 Honduran and 1,600 U.S. soldiers participated in the maneuvers, after which the Honduran military personnel retained hundreds of tons of weaponry turned over by the United States.

Under the shelter of the "Big Pine" war exercises, the attacks by counterrevolutionary units against Nicaragua intensified in the border departments of Jinotega and northern Zelaya. In the latter department, the counterrevolutionaries sustained 58 casualties in an attempt to seize an area in northeastern Nicaragua.

The joint Honduran-U.S. exercises increased tension in Central America because, according to public opinion in that region, the exercise is part of preparations for an invasion of Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

KIRKPATRICK'S CENTRAL AMERICAN TOUR CRITICIZED

PA081635 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, an out-and-out enemy of Nicaragua, is visiting Honduras where she is shouting her well-known anticommunist ideas and repeating the unfounded attacks against Nicaragua.

Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, made a public appearance in Tegucigalpa, Hondurans, only hours after the biggest military maneuvers between the United States and Honduras ended. The U.S. diplomat met with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and did not hide the fact that the main objective of her Central American tour is to launch new attacks against the Nicaraguan revolution.

Casting aside her government's warmongering policy in Central America, Kirkpatrick told the press that military aid only solves military problems and economic aid solves strictly economic problems, but democracy attacks all problems. Of course, immediately following this she denied the democratic and popular character of the Nicaraguan process. She asserted that, because of its aggressive and expansionist policy, Nicaragua represents a danger to Honduras and Costa Rica. The objectives of her tour and her democratic ideas are so evident that her next stop will be San Salvador.

U.S. INTELLECTUALS DELIVER MESSAGE FOR REAGAN

PA082037 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The 19 July neighborhood in Puerto Cabezas addressed a letter to President Reagan informing him of their revolutionary commitment for a free Nicaragua and their decision to protect the borders at any cost. The content of this letter was announced by the U.S. intellectuals who are visiting Nicaragua last night on their return from northern Zelaya, where they carried out a 5-day vigil at the border post at Bismuna.

The intellectuals added that yesterday they visited Anthony Quainton, U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, to whom they gave the letter to be sent to the U.S. President.

Regarding their stay in northern Zelaya, they said that they were impressed by the fighting spirit they saw among the border guards, with whom they shared many experiences in defense and production.

The U.S. group, comprised of 26 people of different professional, social and educational backgrounds, said that they carried out the vigil to protest the "Big Pine" maneuvers and to reaffirm their commitment to peace in the region.

DIRECTORATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POPE'S VISIT

PA081520 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Communique from the FSLN National Directorate on joint efforts to guarantee the success of the pope's visit; issued in Managua on 7 February and signed by Rene Nunez Tellez, secretary of the FSLN National Directorate -- read by announcer]

[Text] In preparation for Pope John Paul II's visit to our nation, a delegation of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and representatives of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference met at the Episocopal Nunciature to consolidate their views and coordinate activities in order to reflect the unity of the Christian people as well as our national unity. They agreed on the following:

1. All matters pertaining to transportation and mobilization will be done under a single plan duly coordinated by the appropriate authorities.

2. To better express our unity and our respect for the private opinions of each individual, all kinds of particularism that could create unnecessary tension will be avoided.

3. To make this general mobilization plan effective, the bishops and the regional delegates for the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will consider local needs thus facilitating travel through departments and regions.

We are counting on everyone's help in organizing the event. We are counting on a united people.

COMMANDER WHEELOCK ADDRESSES COFFEEPICKERS

PA061747 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2243 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, to returning coffeepickers in Matagalpa -- live relay]

[Excerpts] Companero Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, brother companeros of the Sandinist Assembly, companero ministers of state and deputy ministers, regional government delegates, political secretaries, those responsible for the mass organizations, dear mothers of our heroes and martyrs, brothers all:

We are here today to celebrate with just pride an extraordinary revolutionary triumph of the Nicaraguan people. It is a victory of our youth and our workers, who, in a heroic period of self-denial and prolonged work, have given the reconstruction of all the people a firm base of consolidation to march toward the future.

Therefore, not only Matagalpa, Esteli, Madriz, Jinotega or Nueva Segovia, but all the Nicaraguan people are today celebrating one of their most resounding revolutionary victories. [applause] On 18 December 1982, when our battalions were preparing to confront the counterrevolutionary attacks or enemy invasions, region six made an urgent appeal to the revolutionary government and the National Directorate noting the urgent need to mobilize the people to save the coffee harvest. The beans had ripened suddenly after about 6 months of drought and the natural disasters suffered by Nicaragua and had experienced irregular ripening. A few weeks earlier the coffee was expected to ripen normally and cause us no problems, but for natural reasons it ripened suddenly and massively. The country was about to lose over 600,000 quintals in Region Six and approximately 100,000 in Region One. Both the government and the FSLN National Directorate made an immediate call to the people, with the concern that at the same time we were mobilizing our armed forces, which are, of course, the same forces made up of the popular organizations. While appealing to the youth on 18, 19 and 20 December we sincerely thought we would have serious problems. However, the people's response was immediate, massive and patriotic. Thousands of citizens mobilized overnight and began to organize themselves with their crews and headed in battalions, squads and brigades to the battle that was beginning in the northern part of the country. The mobilized forces included the 19 July Sandinist youth, among the first, [applause] the workers of the revolutionary government, the Sandinist defense committees, the peoples militias, the teachers, the farm workers association and others. We had the massive and disciplined participation of the red and black brigades who also arrived with the same patriotic spirit to save the coffee harvest. We obtained the response of religious organizations, which did not limit themselves to pounding their chests or protesting some policies of the revolution, but went together shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart to join the youths, workers and people of Nicaragua. Internationalists came from various countries.

We had the firm and determined support and contribution of the Miskito workers, the peasants and the indigenous population who, after having been pressured by counterrevolutionary bands, had to be relocated by the government, the Sandinist front and the armed forces to the production units where they dedicated indefatigable work to coffee-picking. While this prodigious work was occuring, the plans of imperialism were advancing to prevent the coffeepicking, to prevent the Nicaraguans from harvesting their main export product on which the importation of products necessary for health and production greatly depend. The enemy wanted to obtain an economic victory of the counterrevolution and imperialism.

What did Reagan's government want? He wanted Nicaragua's coffee to be left on the ground. What happened? With the massive influx of workers, we began to pick 3,000-4,000 units [medios -- arbitrary measure that varies from place to place] daily in the two regions, then 10,000 units daily, until we reached 30,000 units daily. What was the result of this? In Region One where, with countless difficulties -- attacks by the bands, the ripening process, natural problems, the limitations in transportation, and the organizational weaknesses -- we could have lost a large part of the 230,000 quintals we had to pick. Nevertheless, the voluntary coffeepickers in that region picked over 100,000 units during the entire period, thus guaranteeing the harvest. In Region Six, which is the country's principal coffee region, the combative working brigades obtained over 400,000 units with which we can say we fundamentally guaranteed the harvest. [applause]

This afternoon we counted 1.4 million quintals of coffee picked. [applause] This was our goal and is what we had estimated, to obtain the largest harvest in Nicaragua's history, to pick 1.4 million quintals of coffee and they were picked. More remains to be picked, as you well know, and our workers brothers remained behind to guarantee that we can go above the 1.4 million quintals of coffee. [applause] The triumph is of the people; the victory belongs to all. This triumph comes at a time of acute international tension -- international tension provoked by the aggressive imperialist circles in the U.S. Government, which represent for our peoples and our national reconstruction efforts a cynical and brutal attack against the Nicaraguan people.

There is a world economic crisis plaguing the Third World and affecting all of us alike. The most serious thing, however, is the hundreds of armed attacks, the murderous incursions, the attacks against the humble peasants. These attacks are launched with the complicity of the Honduran Government by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The Central Intelligence Agency has organized them with its advisers and its direct forces, the same criminals who bloodied the Nicaraguan countryside, causing grief and mourning for our peoples and families. What have the imperialists wanted to do since December? They wanted not only to prevent us from harvesting our coffee, but also to eliminate a ray of hope and redemption that is shining in the center of Latin America. They want to punish a people striving to emerge from the ashes in which the imperialists maintained them in collusion with the Somozists. They want to prevent this people from being an example of reconstruction and moral dignity, from being a light so that other peoples can see that this is the correct path. What is the essence of the imperialist attacks? To use force, the incarnate force of arms, intrigue and calumny to subjugate those who refuse to be subjugated, those who do not want to have their blood let by the ten-headed imperialist beast that we will see fall someday. [applause]

The people and youths of Nicaragua are not intimidated. They are firm; and just as they are firm in the trenches of national defense, and firm and self-sacrificing in the difficult coffeepicking, so will they be able to withstand any attack by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. [applause]

And we say that with this example of the children -- let us not say youths now -- what wealth this lucky and revolutionary people has when we have children such as these, when we have children like the ones we saw picking coffee. They were like brothers picking coffee.

All of the people came, including the small children of the people, small children and men of the future living in the present, carrying on their small backs the great responsibility they have. This responsibility was never assumed by the dominating class of the oligarchy, by capitalism; and now this responsibility lies on their small shoulders. And they not only have to go out like little men to the fields, but they also sometimes have to die as heroes, like (Lupita Ruiz) and (Pedrito Cruz), two children who were coffeepickers and who were assassinated by the CIA and Reagan's government. Their happiness and tender generosity was turned into blood, and we will never forget that. Here no one and nobody will be forgotten. Therefore, companeros, let our victory be theirs. Let your victory be theirs [applause] Let this trimph be offered to our people on behalf of those children and those heroes.

For our defense, we are 3 million Nicaraguans; for dignity, we are 3 million Nicaraguans; for the battles of production, we are 3 million Nicaraguans -- as well as for education and other tasks. Then how many are we? We are many millions of Sandinists who are marching toward total victory, the victory dreamed of by Sandino, the victory marked by the red and black flag of the FSLN.

Here is the pillar and seed of the new man, of the man who is aware of his responsibility, of the man of the Sandinist revolution, of the fierce soldier-defender of the national sovereignty of Nicaragua, of the tireless and skilled worker for national reconstruction, of the conscientious student who excels day by day, of the man who applies the best techniques to his work -- in short, we are thousands, millions; we are an invincible people. Free fatherland...[crowd responds: or death]

CULTURE MINISTER CARDENAL LEAVES FOR FRANCE

PA080314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal traveled this morning to Paris, France. The Nicaraguan minister accepted an invitation extended to him by French President Francois Mitterrand and French Culture Minister Jack Lang. During his stay in Paris, Father Cardenal will report on Nicaragua's advances in the cultural area since the Sandinist people's revolution triumphed.

RADIO MISKUS REPORTS ON FSLN SITUATION

Ambush of Sandinists

PA041335 (Clandestine) Radio Miskus in Spanish to Nicaragua 0200 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Here is a last-minute report. Attention, Nicaraguan and Atlantic coast brothers. William Ramirez, commander of Puerto Cabezas, listen closely to what happens to the mangy dogs who go to the mountains looking for us.

On 31 January, the Sandinist mangy dogs ambushed our heroic M-17 in the community of (Kuabul). Our heroic commander immediately ordered our well-experienced young men to stage a counterambush, which was a complete success. Eleven mangy dogs were killed and several were wounded. The wounded fled. On our part, none of our young men were killed or wounded. That is why we repeat to Commander William Ramirez: Go to the mountains, so that you can discover the poison of the [word indistinct], the terrain of the coast and the fury of our Indians. It is very easy to speak in a public square, but it is very difficult to fight those of us who have spirit and who want to live in a free Nicaragua.

Sandinist Defeat in Bismuna

PA080211 (Clandestine) Radio Miskus in Spanish to Nicaragua 0200 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Deep Sandinist Sorrow Over the Defeat of their Pompous Military Pride in Bismuna"]

[Text] Pain, real pain, is being felt by the Sandinists over the overwhelming victory that was won by our boys in Bismuna. This has dealt great humiliation to their pompous military pride. They are now saying over Radio Sandino that 400 former Somozist guardsmen attacked Bismuna. So crushing was the defeat that they have begun to see mirages. They are afflicted with the psychosis of the defeated. The defeated always make excuses.

Radio Sandino also claims that we received aid from an unidentified helicopter. It no longer claims that it was a helicopter from the "Big Pine" maneuver that gave us support. The insignia of the "Big Pine" helicopter was probably wiped out in the air. Such are the Sandinist simpletons, who are liars and braggarts.

The problem with these worn-out traitors is that it is not the same thing to carry out demonstrations of force to intimidate the people in the Square of the Republic in Managua while dressed in clean, well-ironed uniforms as to go to fight in the Atlantic coast mountains, where the terrain is good for burying those traitors and where our boys have shown themselves to be effective fighters.

The attack on Bismuna was carried out with the weapons that were recovered from the mangy dog enemies and with home-made weapons put together by our Indians. Our forces consisted of less than 100 men, but they were well armed with patriotism and Indian fury, of the type that we have been demonstrating since the first insurrection in this struggle against the oppressive Sandinist traitors in Prinzapolka, where we executed the first Cuban mercenary. Since then, all the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast -- Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas -- have sworn and pledged as indomitable Indians to recover our fatherland and our honor from the mercenaries and the degenerate traitors -- bums, drug addicts and, to put it mildly, the 10 plagues of Egypt -- who today occupy the most luxurious houses in Managua and openly indulge in bad habits.

This is the clique of the nine traitors against whom we are fighting. We must bury them forever in Nicaragua, in the slime of the Atlantic coast, where we will forever bury all Nicaragua's excreta, so that the tree of freedom can be born.

This is Radio Miskus, the voice of a people who have decided to free themselves from the claws of murderous communism. Our forefathers bequeathed to us, in addition to war, the warlike spirit that cannot be wiped out, not even by enemy fire.

Battle Reports

PA080455 (Clandestine) Radio Miskus in Spanish to Nicaragua 0200 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Attention, attention. This is how the sons of Miskus rise up and wipe out the atheist communists [bursts of machinegun fire]. War report. Pay great attention, Nicaraguan brothers and brothers on the coast. This is a war report.

First war report: On the morning of Friday, 5 February, our brave boys attacked the Sandinist enemy positions at Torre Dos. There were approximately 55 mangy dog militiamen. After a skirmish that lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours, the results were as follows: 50 Sandinist militiamen killed, while 5 mercenaries fled, leaving their weapons. On our side, we regret having sustained 4 wounded.

Pay great attention, Nicaraguan brothers. Here is the second war report. At almost the same time, our boys attacked the post at Wasla. It was left completely in ashes. It is estimated that there were approximately 50 Sandinist militiamen inside the post. They were unable to come out, because they were trapped by the heavy fire of our fighters.

Here is the third war report. Here is another report from the war front. While the attacks on Torre Dos and Wasla were underway, the Sandinists (? sent) reinforcements. On the road between (Tronquel) and (Plinimaguila), our fighters ambushed a truck that was carrying 40 Sandinists. Our boys, hidden along the road, destroyed the truck and killed 35 of the Sandinists. Only five of them, who fled, were saved.

Fourth war report: We also report that in the same area of [Plinimaguila) the suspension bridge over (Cayo Curno) that joins the neighboring communities of [names indistinct] was destroyed. On that same day, we harassed the enemy in Waspam and [name indistinct].

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ CONTINUES EUROPE TOUR

Meets Spanish Foreign Minister

FL081810 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has met at this capital with Spain's Foreign Minister Fernando Moran. The Cuban leader, on a stopover in Madrid enroute to Belgrade, was received by Moran at the main offices of the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Moran discussed topics of international interest, touching on issues dealing with Africa and Latin America, particularly the situation in Central America. The meeting was highlighted by the good level of relations prevailing between the two countries.

Talks in Belgrade

FL090029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers, today arrived in Belgrade from Spain for an official 3-day working visit in Yugoslavia.

Upon arrival in Belgrade, the Cuban leader and the delegation he heads were met at the airport by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Soon thereafter, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Zvone Dragan opened the official talks which include matters related to the seventh Nonaligned Movement summit and other aspects of the international situation, as well as bilateral relations.

PARTY DELEGATION ATTENDS CEREMONY IN PDRY

FL081610 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, and the delegation he heads on an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], yesterday participated in a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the Yemeni youth at the invitation of the PDRY's top leader.

The keynote speech was delivered by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY. The Cuban delegation also visited the Yemeni mass organizations' main offices and yesterday visited historical and other sites of interest in Aden, the capital of that Arab nation.

Montane Meets With Al-Hasani

PA082143 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, met in Aden with Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. During the meeting, Montane delivered a warm greeting from Cuba's leader, Fidel Castro.

Montane and the Yemeni leader discussed international problems, especially those in the Middle East and the Central American and Caribbean region. They also touched on important matters to be discussed at the 7th summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement to take place in March in New Delhi, the capital of India.

Shortly before the meeting, Montane met with Cubans working in Democratic Yemen and told them about the most important tasks that the PCC and the Cuban people have for 1983, and he urged them to continue deserving the faith that their country has in them.

SWEDEN'S SCHORI MEETS WITH RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART

FL081900 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the Central Committee and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, received Pierre Schori, state secretary for permanent affairs of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, this morning. In the meeting, the Swedish leader said he is interested in increasing the economic ties between his country and Cuba.

The objectives of the visit of the Swedish delegation include an analysis of bilateral relations between Sweden and Cuba, an exchange of opinions regarding the Central American situation and the search for formulas for a negotiated and peaceful solution in that Latin American region.

NONALIGNED GROUP ON FISHING OPENS MEETING

FL081838 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The first meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's advisory group on small-scale fishing and associated boatbuilding will begin in Havana today. The main objective of this event, which will be held at the Public Health Ministry's auditorium, is to boost cooperation projects in this area among country members or other countries that may be interested, in compliance with recommendations made by the sixth nonaligned summit and the third nonaligned meeting on fishing cooperation.

The advisory group is made up of the following countries: Vietnam, Guyana, Jamaica, St Lucia, Sri Lanka, Libya, India, Burundi, Uganda, Madagascar and Cuba. All these countries are participating in the Havana meeting. In addition, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Angola, Grenada and the FAO were invited to it.

Small-scale fishing is a very important sector for many nations of the so-called Third World in which a large sector of the population are fighting for survival. Therefore, small-scale fishing represents protean reserves and export potential for them.

HAVANA NOTES PANAMA-HONDURAS JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA060158 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Panama and Honduras reiterated their support for a possible meeting of foreign ministers as a preparatory meeting to a meeting of chiefs of state and government of the Western Hemisphere. This was part of a joint communique signed by Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Amado and Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at the end of the official visit by Paz Barnica to Panama.

The document noted that the two foreign ministers discussed the complex situation of the Central American and Caribbean region and agreed that one of its principal problems is the persistence of serious internal structural imbalances. Amado and Paz Barnica also viewed the need to redouble efforts to strengthen the initiatives aimed at securing a stable peace in the region.

CANADA ANNOUNCES TRUDEAU'S COMMONWEALTH AGENDA

FL081905 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb. 8, CANA -- New laws governing the use of the seas and the impact of East-West relations on the Caribbean are likely tc be among the major talking points when Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau meets Commonwealth Caribbean government leaders in St Lucia February 20-21, the Canadian High Commission here reported today.

Mr Trudeau is due in the small Caribbean island on February 19 for the informal meeting, recommended by St Lucia's prime minister, John Compton. He leaves on February 22.

The agenda is likely to be "very liberal," the High Commission said, with discussion ranging from Canada-Caribbean relations, political and economic developments in the Caribbean, and the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention, to the international situation.

Canada is one of the major sources of development aid for the Commonwealth Caribbean, providing between 45 and 50 million dollars (Can) a year. In June, 1981, Canada agreed to double its aid to the region by 1985-86.

Those invited to the meeting in St Lucia include government leaders from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos, Trinidad and Tobago, along with the head of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), and the secretaries general of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), and the Commonwealth.

Mr Trudeau is expected to be accompanied to St Lucia by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the High Commission reported.

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

COUNTRY TO RECEIVE ECONOMIC AID FROM OAS

FL041652 Bridgetown CANA in English 1555 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Feb 4, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda is to receive more than 600,000 U.S. dollars in economic assistance from the Organisation of American States (OAS) for the period 1983-85, it has been announced here. The aid was approved during a two-day meeting of the Economic and Social Affairs Committee of the OAS which was held here.

At the meeting representatives from 11 Caribbean countries, presented their country's proposals for development co-operation to the general secretariat for approval.

A spokesman in the planning division of the Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Economic Development told CANA that the money would be used to develop projects in the fields of agriculture, trade, tourism and energy. He also indicated that projects would be developed in the areas of education, agriculture and science.

He said that some of the projects might even come on stream during this year.

During the Antigua meeting, some 86 national and 20 regional and multinational projects were proposed by officials from Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

IMF Conditions Rejected

FL051440 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] St Johns, Antigua 31 Jan (CANA) -- Antigua and Barbuda has rejected International Monetary Fund (IMF) recommendations because they would have created hardships for the people here, Prime Minister Vere Bird said.

Bird, speaking at the re-opening of a mattress factory destroyed by fire last year, made it clear that his government had never sought IMF assistance, but that the fund had volunteered the recommendations after a study of the Antiguan economy.

The fund in a report last December, suggested a 40 per cent reduction in the public service, a freeze wage increases for government employees, reduction in the working days for some government departments, and the abandonment of a youth employment programme.

"What will have happened to those poor people if my government had accepted those recommendations; to me it would have brought further hardships on those people," the prime minister said.

As for the abandonment of the youth programme, he declared: Do you think it will be fair to me to get rid of all those crash programmes for the young people in this country? Many of them look forward to joining this programme when they leave school."

Mr Bird said that reducing the civil service by 40 per cent was out of the question because the private sector was in no position to absorb those who would have been retrenched. However, he said his government was pressing ahead with its assistance programmes to the private sector, as well as with its industrialisation schemes, so that additional jobs can be created for school leavers.

Bird's comments were the latest on the IMF made here after reports that the fund had submitted recommendations for economic austerity.

Dr Leslie Lett, a leading churchman, last week critised the policies of the fund as being out of tune with the requirements of Third World countries.

In Barbados, secretary-treasurer of the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) Burns Bonadie, had also attacked the IMF recommendations for Antigua and Barbuda in a feature address to the recent annual conference of the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP).

BARBADOS

TULL ANNOUNCES DECISION TO JOIN NONALIGNED

FL081656 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Barbados is to become a full member of the 95-nation Non-Aligned Movement, the major grouping of Third World countries. In announcing this on Friday Foreign Minister Louis Tull said the decision to join the movement had absolutely nothing to do with Cuba who is the current chairman of the group.

Mr Tull who recently returned from an official visit to Cuba said Barbados' application for membership will be before the seventh non-aligned summit scheduled for New Delhi, India, in March this year.

The summit was originally scheduled for Iraq, but had to be switched because of the war between that country, and Iran.

"On the moral strength of that type of body spanning all ideological positions in all forms of governments working towards a synthesis of their ideas towards cures of the problems of the world, and for the membership in particular, any organisation such as that is one we should think seriously," Mr Tull sai.

"For Barbados to continue to opt out a movement with that kind of strength, will be ill advised," Mr Tull further stated. He said the Non-aligned Movement is not only a political body as some tend to think of it, but it deals with general developmental issues for Third World countries.

And if Barbados is to have decisions taken in relation to its own development without having a say in those discussions "then it can stay out of the Non-aligned Movement," the foreign minister noted.

ADAMS EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT DECISION TO GO TO IMF

FL081706 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 31 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] The Barbados Labour Party government has never been afraid of taking hard decisions and that is why it went to the International Monetary Fund without fear of criticism.

So said the Prime Minister Tom Adams yesterday as he addressed his party's 44th annual general conference.

Mr Adams said for all the advantages of a low interest rate and the sympathy which the fund had always shown Barbados, government was at first unwilling to take the plunge.

He said that at the time when the government decided to approach the fund the net foreign reserves were $150 million, two months' worth of imports.

He said that though the Barbados situation was not desperate the international outlook was so unpromising and the prospects for sugar and tourism so bleak, that government thought it should move to make the balance of payments as secure as possible.

Mr Adams reiterated that the best source of funds was the IMF and that the advice and assistance of the fund's experts would also be of help.

Said Mr Adams: "The difficulty of taking an early decision to go for assistance to the IMF illustrates one of the most fundamental principles of good government.

"The broad and easy course in politics is often the wrong course. The narrow path is the righteous path in the conduct of government as well as in the conduct of spiritual affairs."

Mr Adams praised the trade unions and employers for their sense of responsibility and he also thanked Barbadians for their continued trust in the local currency.

PRESIDENT FORBES BURNHAM ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT

FL081515 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] President Forbes Burnham has (?spoken of measures) to deal with people who are engaged in sabotage and parasitic rascalities. He said there are the idlers, the traitors, the thieves, the smugglers and illegal dealers in foreign exchange.

In an address marking the opening of the new session of Parliament, President Burnham spoke of measures to be taken.

[Begin Burnham recording] My government has already introduced certain administrative measures calculated to deal with some of these. In the course of this session other administrative and legislative measures will be put in place and enacted respectively. Firmness, I understand, will be the criterion in so far as economic offenses are concerned. In the latter cases, the presumption of innocence -- once certain facts are established -- will no longer obtain. And in other cases monetary sentences will be abolished. This, Comrade Speaker, is a war as between us who will have Guyana survive and those who will have it go under. This is a struggle between the patriots and the (?successive breeders of) violence. No quarter is asked and none will be given. [end recording]

On the other hand the president noted that many of the managers of government-owned corporations are rising to the occassion and displaying dedication to their tasks. To them he paid a special tribute. At the same time he expressed the highest commendations to the non-management workers who often work with dedication and commitment to the tasks for Guyana.

The president also called on Guyanese to make the fullest use of the human and material resources. He said: The choice is ours. [Begin Burnham recording] I do not promise [word indistinct] in 1983; this would be a year of supreme efforts with higher production and I see it as the year at the end of which we shall move on to the firmest plans of progress in 1984. All this, only if we have the will to survive. That will, we have. For that will we shall display, with that will we shall confound our critics which scuttle our (?progress). We will survive. We shall survive and (?settle the scene). [end recording]

President Burnham inspected the guard of honor and the Parliament (?compound). He was welcomed to Parliament chambers by Speaker (Tewaiss), who noted that during this year the president will celebrate 30 years as a parliamentarian. The ceremonial opening was boycotted by People's Progressive Party parliamentarians. The next sitting will be on Thursday when the debate begins on the president's address.

More on Speech

FL081705 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb. 8, CANA -- Guyana's president, Forbes Burnham, has charged that extra-regional forces are threatening the independence and unity of the 12-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom). His accusation was made yesterday during the opening of a new session of the Guyana Parliament, which was boycotted by the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP).

"Forces and agencies external to the region did their best to influence attitudes and decisions at the recent Caricom (heads of government) summit in Ocho Rios" (Jamaica), he said, adding "there can be no hiding of the fact that they will continue their efforts and are continuing their efforts at this very moment." He mentioned no countries by name.

President Burnham said: "There can be no hiding the fact that they are not motivated by an interest in the interests of the Caribbean people and that if they were to succeed, the region will disintegrate and most of its components will resume, in all but name, their former colonial status." He said it was the duty of each Caricom member, for its own sake, and for that of the wider community, to seek to develop its own resources and to make a contribution to the progress of mankind by the removal of poverty and economic subservience"...the most painful legacy of colonialism and imperialism."

On the current world economic difficulties, President Burnham said the international financial system and its institutions seemed incapable of coping with the problems. "The world seems to be in disarray, teetering on the brink of disaster, if not a holocaust," he said.

The Guyanese leader spoke of the billions of dollars being spent on missiles, whose destructive capacity "causes the most fertile imagination to bow," and noted "this is a world where millions of human beings are debilitated as a result of malnutrition and further millions die of starvation."

President Burnham referred to a call made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help the developing countries by selling its gold holdings and lending this money to the developing countries at concessionary rates. "One wonders whether these criticisms will not, as in the past, fall on deaf ears, and the proposals relegated to dusty shelves and wastepaper baskets," he said.

He felt that attempts to initiate North-South dialogue had been aborted primarily because of the concomitants of inter-dependence. "The global round of negotiations has not yet materialised, and the high hopes of the Cancun summit (in Mexico in 1981) have been disappointed."

President Burnham said that while developing countries continue to campaign for meaningful North-South dialogue, their governments must devote their major efforts towards achieving South-South cooperation and unity. "It is in this context that we place great store by the non-aligned summit which assembles in New Delhi next month. The Non-aligned Movement is predominantly a forum of the Third World or developing world and though it has before it a number of political questions, its major emphasis, in our opinion, should be on the international economic ones."

President Burnham also referred to what he termed as the "traders, thieves, smugglers and foreign exchange dealers," operating here and said administrative and legislative action will be taken this year to deal with those responsible. "Monetary penalities will be abolished in some cases. This is a war as between us, who will have Guyana survive and those who will have it go under. This is a struggle between the patriots and the subversives," the president said.

STRIKE CALL IGNORED, ACTIVITIES NORMAL 8 FEB

PA082353 Hilversum International Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] In Suriname, it looks as if the people have ignored the call not to show up at work or let the children go go school. People everywhere showed up at their jobs normally, and the schools and shops were open. The military regime did not adopt any special measures in the streets of Paramaribo.

The call for a strike was made on pamphlets distributed yesterday by the self-styled Movement for the Liberation of Suriname, rearguard section.

According to the Suriname media, which are controlled by the military regime, the pamphlets were (?distributed) to create panic among the people, with Netherlands support.

Meanwhile, the visit that Harvey Naarendorp, Suriname's [word indistinct] foreign minister, was to have made to Venezuela has been suspended. The visit had been officially announced in Suriname on both radio and television, but the foreign ministry in Caracas has announced that this is not the right time for Naarendorp to visit Venezuela.

HERRENBERG MOVES TO COUNTER DUTCH PROTESTS

PM081349 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 4 Feb 83 p 1

["Own Correspondent" report: "Herrenberg Lobby Visit to Algiers"]

[Text] The Hague [no date given] -- Surinamese Ambassador in the Hague Henk Herrenberg flew to Algiers with his family Thursday [3 February] after a lightning 2-hour visit to Geneva. According to reports, Herrenberg wants to persuade the Algerian Government to help see to it that as few African nations as possible go along with Netherlands attempts to denounce the summary executions in Paramaribo at the UN Human Rights Commission later this month.

Surinamese circles expect Herrenberg to fly to Paramaribo from Algiers to make up a post in a new cabinet. Herrenberg himself led the government formation negotiations.

Security considerations are thought to be the reason why Herrenberg stayed for such a short time in Geneva and had his family with him. In the last few days he has been under the permanent protection of Dutch plainclothes police officers, but he had no such protection in Geneva.

It is not clear whether the death of Roy Horb [former Surinamese Army deputy commander] had anything to do with the changes in Herrenberg's travel plans. On Wednesday he gave the impression that he would stay in Geneva at least a couple of days. The ambassador knows Algiers quite well since he attended a journalism course there.

In Geneva on Thursday Herrenberg held talks with his diplomatic colleague Alvarez, who had been sent to Geneva on Sunday to organize the lobby against a possible judgement against Suriname at the Human Rights Commission. The Surinamese Embassy in the Hague is now largely unoccupied. Not only have Herrenberg and Alvarez left, but the ambassador's first deputy, Spier, left for America on Sunday to hold talks with outgoing Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp.